



February 2, 1984

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

Vol. IV, No. III

ONE DOLLAR

EARTH FIRST!

BRIGID EDITION



OREGON RARE II SUIT FILED

A major controversy in the environmental community for the last 5 years has been whether or not to sue the Forest Service to stop destructive activities in roadless areas on the basis of the inadequacy of the RARE II environmental impact statement. The moderate political clique that has dominated strategy for the last decade has vehemently opposed RARE II suits claiming that they would lead to a backlash from the timber industry and to Congressional action against wilderness. None of this has materialized but the roadless areas continue to disappear as the Forest Service assaults them with saw and dozer. The state most besieged by the chainsaw mentality of the Fredries is Oregon. Finally, a group in Oregon has found the courage to take a strong stand. The following is a report from the Oregon Natural Resources Council on their statewide RARE II lawsuit. We urge you to read it carefully. Earth First! is continuing preparations for a national RARE II lawsuit that will be heavily dependent on the Oregon lawsuit.

(On Tuesday, December 13, 1983 the Oregon Natural Resources Council (ONRC) filed suit in federal court to stop the Forest Service from conducting activities which would diminish the wilderness character

of any RARE II-inventoried roadless area in Oregon. Conservationists want roadbuilding and timber sales projects prohibited until an adequate (legal) wilderness review is completed or until Congress helps resolve the issue with a statewide forest Wilderness bill.

The ONRC Board of Directors made this decision after thorough and careful consideration of the overwhelming evidence of irreversible damage occurring to these areas, and the potential inability of Congress to reach a legislative solution in the near future.

After another year of work on the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill, Congress recessed on November 18th without passing legislation. The second session doesn't convene until January 23rd, more than 60 days later. Many conservation leaders believe that if Congress cannot complete its action on the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill before the end of March, no legislation will be passed until after the general election in November 1984.

Unfortunately, the Forest Service has not recessed. It continues to build roads and sell timber in the roadless areas before Congress is able to act. In essence, Congress by its inaction is allowing the Forest

Service to legislate by chainsaw. Although ONRC has twice gone to court to stop site-specific projects (with Earth First! on the Bald Mountain Road in the proposed Kalmiopsis Wilderness Additions and with the Sierra Club on the Pyramid timber sale in the Middle Santiam Wilderness proposal), it is now time to halt this continuing wholesale erosion of Oregon's wilderness heritage.

I. HISTORY:

April 15, 1979-December 13, 1983
Since 1978, Oregon conservationists, sportsmen, Indian Nations, commercial fishermen, outdoor recreationists, and others have wrestled with a two-fold dilemma concerning de facto wilderness on our public forestslands. On the positive side, they have participated in a process which has finally resulted in a statewide Wilderness bill, passed by the House of Representatives in March 1983. On the negative side, that bill, which would classify about 1.2 million acres as Wilderness, contains little more than a third of the acreage (3.4 million acres) that ONRC wants designated. (Note: Out of a total of 31 million acres of forest in Oregon, about 4.5 million acres remain as undisturbed but unprotected watersheds eligible for Wilderness designation. The RARE II inventory included about 3.0 million of these 4.5 million acres. Earth First! has proposed wilderness designation for 7 million national forest acres in Oregon.)

RARE II (the Forest Service's second attempt to complete a Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) became one of conservationists' most infamous headaches, a nightmarish process which reaffirmed every conceivable fear held by public interest groups about the Forest Service. Among its many serious liabilities, the 1977-79 RARE II process failed to inventory and consider all qualifying roadless lands. The Forest Service inventoried 3 million acres of eligible defacto wilderness lands. Conservationists inventoried about 4.5 million acres of eligible wildlands, including about a half-million acres managed by the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management. The Forest Service "overlooked" approximately 1 million acres of its own qualifying roadless and undeveloped lands. Of the lands they did consider, in an extremely flawed and biased process, the Forest Service recommended a little over 400,000 acres, most of which is high-elevation, non-commercial forest land.

MONEY!

IDAHO: Wilderness

by Howie Wolke

Yeah, you know what we're talking about. That weird stuff no one can figure out but you transform it into sixpacks, movie tickets, t-bone steaks, Willie Nelson records, down booties — you know, the green stuff, lettuce, mazuma, jack, spundulics, simoleons, shokels, filthy lucre. MONEY.

We need it. We need it badly. The wilderness needs it. Forest Service bulldozers and chainsaws are poised to rip the guts out of some of the finest wildlands on this continent this summer. The only way to stop them is with a national RARE II lawsuit. But it will take a few grand even with pro bono legal help. It'll be the best damned money you ever spend.

Send us what you can today: Earth First! National Forest Campaign, 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926. If you can send \$100 or more and you would like to receive a tax deduction for it, send it to the Earth First! Foundation, P.O.B. 6206, Santa Fe, NM 87501, with a note that it is for the RARE II lawsuit.

The spruce and the bristlecone, the griz and the coatiundi will thank you.

The clearcuts haven't invaded every forested valley in Oregon yet, but they are coming over the ridges. The lawsuit by the Oregon Natural Resources Council is intended to stop the spread of this forest mange. Photo by Pat Hartman.

continued on pg 4

Idaho's national forests constitute the largest complex of wild country in the lower 48 states. In addition to 3,868,259 acres of designated wilderness such as the River of No Return (at 2,237,000 acres, the largest Wilderness in the lower 48 states), Selway-Bitterroot, Saw-

INSIDE
 * Tuolumne Pg 5
 * Freddie Arrogance Pg 9
 * Smoke Bombs Pg 12
 * Coors Pg 15
 * Dear Horsesasses Pg 15

continued on pg 6

EARTH FIRST!

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"No Compromise in the Defense of Mother Earth!"

EARTH FIRST! is published eight times a year. Subscription is \$10 a year.

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Around the Campfire



I can hear the grumbling out there even as I write this: "Where's my god-damned *Brigid Earth First!*? It shoulda' been here the first of February. What have those turkeys done now that it's so late?"

Well, my friends, even Earth Firsters need the tonic of the wilderness now and then. Several of us made our annual winter pilgrimage to the Lower Canyons of the Rio Grande over New Year's. That's why this issue is late. The Eostar issue will no doubt be later, too, due to the Road Show. But you don't want us to be *too* efficient — we might end up like the Sierra Club.

Speaking of wilderness — the *EF!* subscription campaign is doing very well. If we keep this up, we will double our subscription list by November. And it is speaking of wil-

derness because of the great prizes offered: 1) a ten-day float trip down the Lower Canyons with Mitch Wyss's Kingfisher Float Trips; 2) a week-long backpack trip with Howie Wolke's Wild Horizons Expeditions; or 3) three days for

two in the Oregon wilderness with Chant Thomas' Siskiyou Llama Expeditions. Get your friends to subscribe and win a memorable trip in the wilderness of North America with one of the best professional outfitters in the world.

Our campaign to save our national forests from the US Forest Service continues. Howie Wolke is compiling data to addin our national RARE II lawsuit and, at this writing, he has also located attorneys to handle the suit. *We still need money*. Please send us some of that long, green stuff to save that tall, green stuff. The only thing standing between our national RARE II lawsuit and stopping the Forest Service in their tracks of developing roadless areas this summer is the money to file the suit. See our plea on the front page. Thanks to all of you who responded previously!

We have some good stuff this issue, but I'll let you discover it for yourself. John Seed from Australia

is the basic reason for *Earth First!*. We are not the entire environmental movement. We are not trying to win over our enemies. That's the job of the Sierra Club and other establishment groups. *Earth First!* is composed of people who are tired of selling out, who are tired of being nice, who are going to call a spade a spade and let the chips fall where they may. For myself, when I worked for The Wilderness Society, my enemies in the Forest Service, timber industry, mining industry, oil and gas industry, livestock industry, etc., etc., admired me. They liked me. Because I was losing and they were winning. No more. Now, I'm a mean sonofabitch and proud of it. And I want them to know that.)

And more power to you!
— *The Typesetter*

Dear Editor,

Since the first days of this fine group of folks known as Earth First!, we've invested much of our energy and a lot of space in the newsletter arguing about how far is "too far."

The pranks? The non-violent public civil disobedience? The covert creative destruction of machines and private property?

Well, I'm tired of talking compromise. We call the Earth our Mother, but how many of us really know what that means? If your Mother is being attacked by bad-smelling rapists, you don't sit around and wonder how your actions will affect the public, you don't enroll in a non-violence seminar, you don't even ask if your defense will be in vain. None of that matters. You defend her any way

Letters to the editor are encouraged. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirements. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you wish your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send to 230 West 7th Avenue, Chico, CA 95926

Dear Earth First!
I agree with "Helena, Montana" (*EF!*, Dec. 22, 1983 pg 3) on not calling Forest Service staff "Freddies" and disagree with the editor's note in defense of it even though I feel on *first* impulse like "beating the anti-environmentalist bastards to a pulp."

But I am convinced that we must perform like professionals. We should treat our enemies with respect just as we wish to be treated with respect. That means we should not use bad language or we will lose the respect and support of the

(Ed note: The environmental movement has used good manners for decades and the environment has steadily been degraded. That approach has not worked and that



Letters to the Editor

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not use bad language or we will lose the respect and support of the

people we are trying to win over to our environmental movement. We should be firm, zealous, determined, even fierce in fighting for conservation of our environment. But when we insist on name-calling and insults, we become counter-productive. We lose friends. When we use logic and common sense even our enemies cannot help but admire us. We can win over our enemies and make them our friends.

I would like us to be like a combination of two organizations. I

admire and respect and do get things done — The Environmental Defense Fund which uses experts to enforce the law; and Greenpeace

which uses idealists to practice non-violent opposition. We need a little less "human nature" and a little more common sense, please.

— *El Paso, Texas*

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For Subscriptions, Merchandise Orders, Donations, Inquiries, General Correspondence, to correspond with Wildcat Annie

POB 235, Ely, Nevada 89301 (702) 289-8636.

Letters to the Editor, Articles, etc., for *Earth First!*, Clippings, Road Show, Topo Map orders, to correspond with Dave

Foreman: 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, California 95926 (916) 343-6547.

CLIPPINGS

Please send any newspaper clippings mentioning *Earth First!* or subjects of interest to us at 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926. Thank you!

TO EARTH FIRST!

Dear EF!

Hope y'all will excuse my tardiness in writing: I just got my first issue, the Samhain edition of *Earth First!* After reading the conversation with Scrabble, figured I'd take up the offer from Raccoon Pryor, "Let us debate and have differences, but always remember that we are friends and comrades."

First off, let me have a friendly debate with this guy Mike Roselle.

Now as I understand Earth First!, the people recognize they ain't no better than the coyote or the mule deer. So how come Rosele can say the "primates began their evolutionary journey that culminated in the human species?" We all know this Darwin business is like a real long line, got no beginning, got no end. Matter of fact, what it has got is a whole bunch of little squiggles.

And we and the coyotes and the rainforests is just burps on the line. Two George wrote a book, *In the Deserts of This Earth*, where he says, "We human beings are the temporary end product..." Later he shows how "... it was neither utilitarian nor probable for plants and animals to move out onto land."

See, we're just a squiggle. It's got an awful good argument that shows how we're evolvin' real naturally by tearing out the rainforests and shootin' fluorcarbons and stuff in the air. All this causes the atmosphere to grow thin and us to all get cancer. But that's part of the natural scheme of things 'cause we ain't even supposed to be here. Eventually, we'll kill ourselves and all the other landhoppers off, or else by our farming and grazing return the Earth to its "natural" state, that of a desert, and drive us all back into the sea. Least that way we won't have to fight for a spot on the bus with 20 billion otheranthros. 'Cause our poor little planet just won't stand for it. That should be some relief to reader Terra Green.

And another thing: Scrogs to be we are all comrades but maybe we don't always agree. Personally, I applauded the tips in "Sleaze from the Slickrock" and what happened up in the Snowy Range in Wyoming.

We gotta fight on all fronts, legal and illegal. So maybe you can't support our monkeywrenchin', but don't make it sound like standing in front of bulldozers is going to do it. All our efforts is what'll win the war. Like Tuatha De'banan said, Earth First! oughtn't be "advocating violence or non-violence," but should instead be a place we can discuss tactics and actions of all kinds.

That's my two bits worth, so till the demise of the industro-military state,

— Turquoise Jack

Dear EF!

Here's 5 bucks to show my appreciation (wish it could be more). I was very depressed to hear of Exxon's drilling project in SE Utah's La Sal Mountains. It's funny how you never hear about many of these things until it's too late. But that's Utah for ya. Senators Jake Garn and Orrin Hatch will kiss anybody's ass for the right price.

— Salt Lake City

Dear EF!

A friend and fellow wilderness hiker (who prefers to remain anonymous) sent me a copy of your paper. The mainstream environmental literature I get doesn't even mention some of the problems you cover. Actually, the assaults on Mother Earth are so overwhelming that I don't really need to hear anymore — I avoid the news and newspapers because the stupidity of our race as a whole is often completely maddening.

On the other hand, it's nice to have a source of information about the cutting edge of the struggle and about things that even little ol' me might be able to do — even if it's only to send you some money so you can keep up the good work. I even want a T-shirt, which might be good for starting conversations with people I run into in the woods (or in town, but I don't walk around here much because the air stinks).

Also, I promise to leave the newspaper lying around work. I'm not a redneck, but I am pissed off. Can I still join?

— Colorado Springs

Dear EF!

Hot damn! I sure am glad there are other humanoids who look at the situation much as I do. Please send me a copy of your Journal and any other info regarding your organization.

— Contriville, CA

Howdy!

Just a note to say thanks for being so patient. Actually I was starting to worry — every time someone came to the door I was afraid it was Igor. After you call him back, you can renew my subscription and use what's left over to survive. Keep up the good work — you're an inspiration to us all!

— Wyoming

(Ed. note: Keep Igor away from your door. Be sure to resubscribe in a timely fashion so we don't have to let him out of his cage to go shake you down for ten bucks.)

Dear colleagues of the true Earth Science,

Here's 5 bucks to show my appreciation (wish it could be more). I was very depressed to hear of Exxon's drilling project in SE Utah's La Sal Mountains. It's funny how you never hear about many of these things until it's too late. But that's Utah for ya. Senators Jake Garn and Orrin Hatch will kiss anybody's ass for the right price.

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Dear Earth First!

Okay, okay! You've at least semi-convinced this confirmed skeptic that you really have something worthwhile going. Your Wilderness Preserve System proposal is magnificent! It's the first specific proposal that even comes close to an understanding of what real wilderness is all about. There's no doubt that direct action in defense of Mother Earth is necessary and justified. The Kalmyopsis blockaders and others like them have my total admiration and respect. I'm working on getting myself into a situation where I have the freedom for more active participation. (Although my personal taste runs more to Hayduke-style covert sabotage than to organized blockades.)

— RV

Dear EF!

In the Yule Edition of *Earth First!*, Tom Stoddard ("Wilderness and Wildlife") speaks to the need for a reprioritization of wilderness/wildlife issues to finally give them the consideration they deserve, certainly an idea whose time has long since come. However, when one who supports his argument with pronouncements about the human tendency to "reproduce like flies in summer" has himself produced four children, his argument becomes immediately suspect (unless, of course, at least two of those children are adopted). Until those who preach the need for restraint in population and technological shun may be awakened to reality.

While classroom confrontation may induce questioning thoughts in some, a more useful approach would be to photocopy Howie's article — no one has said it more succinctly — and both distribute it (handout and posting) and discuss its meaning with any of these students who will listen. Those entrenched in the U.S.F.S. dogma will not allow themselves to be enlightened, but those who have not yet allowed their minds to be shut may be awakened to reality.

The University campuses are as much a site of confrontation as is any Freddie office, Damn, or 3-dimensional volume of earth's biosphere.

Keep up the great work — our movement has the support of the earth behind it!

A Soil Hugger

Companeros:

Notice the odor of burning wood? I've been thinking: Hey! Why not recruit James Watt for Earth First!?

Now, right now, might be the ideal time. Think how pissed, disconsolate, shaken and embittered he must be these days. (He's a great fund-raiser — and a wit!)

— Ed Abbey

Wolf Hole, AZ

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Dear EF!

Just received the YULE Edition of *EF!* on the anthropocentric New Year's Eve (New Year's Day should be the winter solstice!). As others have also noted, the *EF!* newsletter is the most informative, conscious (compared to the uncon-

scious Sierra Club circular) and thought-stimulating piece of printed material in existence.

At the U. of Nevada, Reno, we

have one of the illicit (deforestation) schools, as perfectly described in

Howie's article on page 4, which

pumps young, unquestioning minds

full of deForest Servants crap. As

an undergraduate student in Soil

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Suit (cont.)

In 1979, the Forest Service declared the nationwide RARE II Environmental Impact Statement process complete and began to sell timber and build roads into de facto wilderness areas. Conservationists were so blatantly arbitrary and incomplete. It was obvious that RARE II violated the National Environmental Policy Act among other statutes. But Congress seemed to be seriously interested in passing legislation, and because this was the positive forum conservationists desired in order to resolve the issue, ONRC (then the Oregon Wilderness Coalition) and its members reluctantly resisted the legal route and spent that summer (and many subsequent ones) working with staff and Members of the Senate and House.

Repeated Delays

Senator Mark O. Hatfield held two field hearings in July 1979, in Pendleton and Salem. After months of presenting information, testifying and field-checking boundaries, Senator Hatfield held a third hearing in Washington, D.C. Later that year, he introduced and immediately passed a 600,000-acre bill through the Senate. Not only was the acreage shockingly low, but the bill contained the dreaded "release" language (and other special land development categories) which were unacceptable to national environmental organizations like the Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society. Release language would prohibit the government from ever again considering roadless areas for possible Wilderness classification.

Meanwhile, back in Oregon, the Forest Service and BLM continued to eat away at the wilderness base with roads and timber sales.

From then until late 1980, the House of Representatives failed to act because it was an election year. In frustration, Oregon conservationists agreed to a bill during the "Lane Duck" session (after the election, but before the new Congress) which was extremely low—less than a million acres. It was felt that early settlement would provide additional legislative opportunities as time passed, such as is now occurring in Colorado. But this was not to happen in a state like Oregon.

The timber industry, experiencing renewed confidence after the 1980 Reagan election, did not want to settle. They decided to wait for the new Congress in January 1981. The Forest Service continued to intensify the cutting in roadless areas, including trees in proposals contained in the 1979 Senate-passed bill.

While it created a more difficult situation for conservationists in the Senate and White House, the election improved matters in the House of Representatives. Of significance in Oregon, conservatives played a leading role in replacing Representative Robert "Sawdust Bob" Duncan with pro-environment Congressman Ron Wyden.

In February 1981, Congressman Jim Weaver held three Oregon field hearings (Salem, Bend and Medford) on the overall forest Wilderness issue. In April, he and Congressman John Seiberling (D-OH) of the House Public Lands Subcommittee held three more hearings (Corvallis, La Grande and Portland) to take testimony on site-specific Wilderness

proposals.

During the remainder of 1981 and the entire year of 1982, the powers that be once again felt that "the time wasn't right" for an Oregon forest Wilderness bill. Again, conservationists had run into the election year "wall." It was politically impossible to pass Wilderness legislation near (which seemed to mean any time eight months before) an election. For two more years the Forest Service waged all-out war on the roadless areas. Conservationists fought back with dozens of administrative appeals but without success. On the third day of Lane Duck, Congressmen Les AuCoin, Jim Weaver and Ron Wyden introduced HR 7540, a bill for approximately 1.1 million acres. They intended the bill to be a compromise between conservation (3.4 million acres) and timber industry (generally zero acres) interests, one that might be palatable to Senator Hatfield. After clearing the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the bill failed by a small margin to receive the required two-thirds majority on the House floor under the special rules in effect at that time. Consequently the Senate never got an opportunity to consider it.

In early 1983 the same Congressmen introduced HR 1149, a version of the earlier bill expanded slightly to 1.2 million acres. After passing the House in March by a near three-quarters majority, the bill was sent to the Senate.

Because a dozen Congressional hearings had already been held on this issue, Senator Hatfield initially decided against field hearings. The Senate would act on it directly. April came and went, as did May.

Then Senator Hatfield announced he would hold two more field hearings (Bend and Salem) in July and August. Action was scheduled for September. Then, a Washington DC hearing was scheduled before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on October 13. Mark-up (passage through committee) was to occur in two to four weeks. Although the Senate did once again attempt (unsuccessfully) to pass a timber contract relief bill in November, it did not introduce or pursue the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill. Recess came November 18, a week before Thanksgiving.

The lawsuit ONRC has been forced to file is intended to protect Oregon's de facto forest wilderness until Congress can make a number of very important decisions. ONRC has strong faith in our Congressmen and Senators' abilities to pass legislation to protect Oregon's diminishing forested wildlands. But until that time, it is only logical that the resource base not be continually eroded. While ONRC hopes that Congress will act in 1984, we feel that such action must come before the end of March or it will not likely succeed until after the general election in November. The lawsuit is not intended to frustrate that legislative process, but rather to make that process work by maintaining necessary options.

not identify any unique characteristics of any area, whether it be notable scenic landmarks, or rare and endangered populations of wildlife.

"Instead of examining the impact of the loss of wilderness attributes and the loss of the option to classify an area formally as wilderness, the Forest Service chose to examine

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utilizing areas other than the RARE II areas... (Although it is clear that the purpose of non-wilderness designation is to open areas to resource exploitation, the environmental statement nowhere considered the obvious alternative of increasing the production of resources in other areas that are already being developed, thus avoiding the draconian decision between wilderness and development... For example, evidence introduced by Defendant National Forest Products Assn., et al., indicates that existing public and private commercial timber areas are operating at only fifty percent of capacity. Defendants have not explained why increasing production of these sites is an unreasonable alternative... In short, the statement never evaluated or justified the necessity for developing the RARE II areas at all.

• (Step one of the 10-step decisional process of the proposed action designates areas based upon a tally of signatures supporting the various designations.) Thus instead of value content, the proposed action relies upon numbers of signatures. The vast majority of personal letters favors wilderness, and the majority of the form letters favors nonwilderness. Five of the disputed areas in the suit were adjusted from wilderness or further planning designations to nonwilderness at step one based upon the "opinion poll."

• The methodological inadequacies of the RARE II EIS are not mere legal nitpicking, but go to the heart of the NEPA process. Courts do not sit to judge whether or not the agency's ultimate decision is "correct." The court's role in the NEPA process is to insure that NEPA procedures are followed and thus that the agency took a "hard look" at environmental factors and disclosed these factors to Congress, other officials, and the public. Only if an environmental statement fully assesses the environmental risks and costs of proceeding can the public be assured that decision-making is considered and not blind.

I would also strongly suggest that local and regional press announcements be made whenever appeals of the Forest Service to deferring the sale because of applicability of the Ninth Circuit decision. Such announcements could include information on the cumulative impact to date of such appeals and lawsuits to the Forest and the Region, so the public is made aware of what these appeals are doing to the land management programs of the Forest Service.

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I would like you immediately to cause such a reporting system to be established so as to provide information we can anticipate needing, such as the forest, RARE II roadless area affected, sale name, proposed sale date, volume affected, whether the road to be constructed was to be used in the next few years for additional sales, and the like.

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To: R. Max Peterson
Chief
Forest Service

SUBJECT: Assessment of Impact of the Ninth Circuit
RARE II Decision on Forest Service Activities
September 9, 1983

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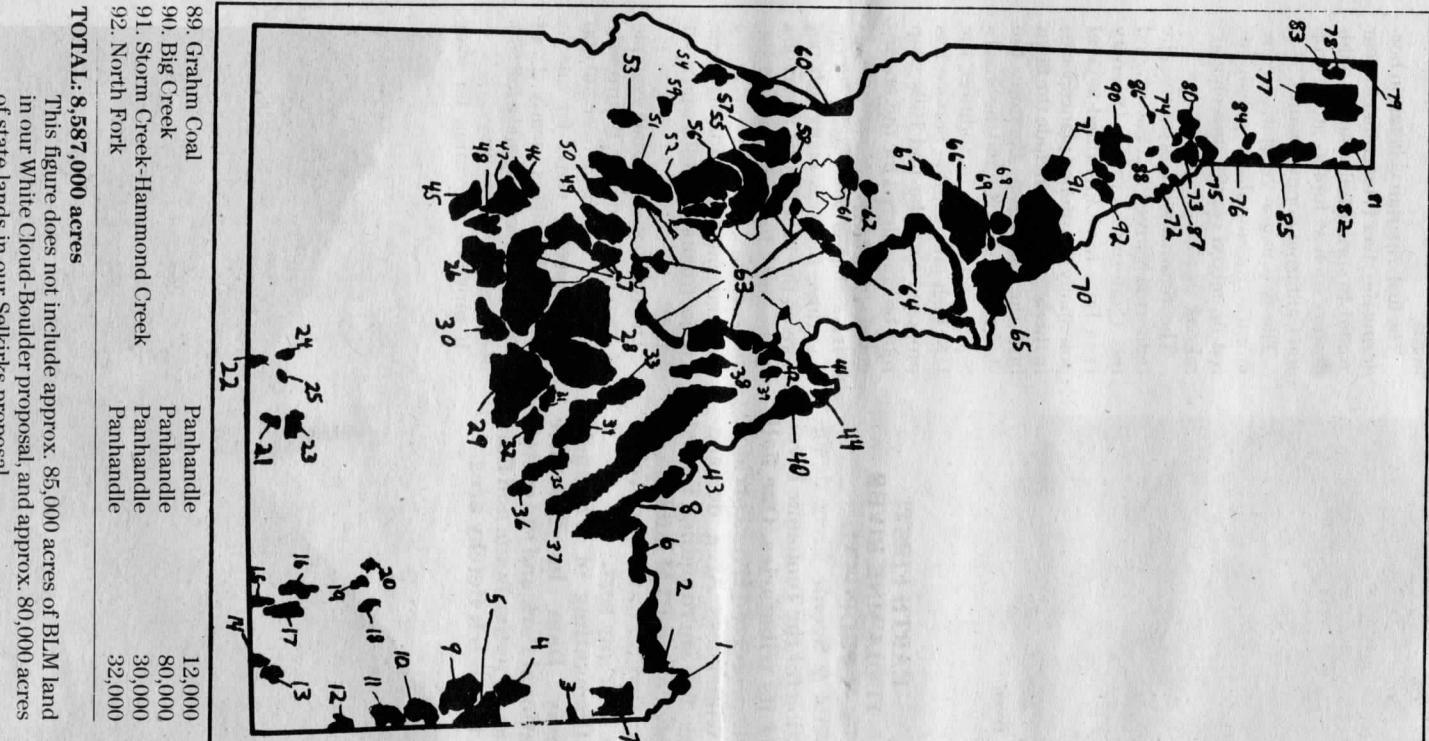
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NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS PROPOSAL FOR IDAHO:

Name of Area	Forest	Acreage
1. Lonthread	Targhee	17,000 ¹
2. Centennials	Targhee	100,000 ¹
3. Winnergar Hole	Targhee	6,000 ²
4. Gaines Mtn.	Targhee	130,000
5. Palisades	Targhee	145,000 ²
6. Garfield Mtn.	Targhee	48,000 ¹
7. Yellowstone West	Targhee	100,000
8. Italian Peak	Targhee/Salmon	206,000 ¹
9. Bear Creek	Caribou	105,000
10. Caribou City	Caribou	90,000
11. Stump Creek	Caribou	15,000
12. Ganner-Spruce Creek	Caribou	104,000
13. Worm Creek	Caribou	20,000 ²
14. Mt. Naomi	Caribou	42,000
15. Clarkston Mtn.	Caribou	30,000 ³
16. Elkhorn Mtn.	Caribou	50,000
17. Oxford Mtn	Caribou	50,000
18. Bonneville Peak	Caribou	34,000
19. Scout Mtn.	Caribou	28,000
20. West Mink	Caribou	21,000
21. Cache Peak	Caribou	29,000
22. Mahogany Butte	Sawtooth	22,000
23. Mt. Harrison	Sawtooth	23,000 ³
24. Third Fk. Rock Creek	Sawtooth	31,000
25. Cottonwood	Sawtooth	15,000
26. Smokey Dome Mts.	Sawtooth	12,000
27. Sawtooth Additions	Sawtooth/Boise	100,000
28. White Cloud-Boulder	Sawtooth/Challis	525,000
29. Pioneer Mts.	Sawtooth/Challis	590,000 ⁴
30. South Smokey Mts.	Sawtooth	280,000
31. West White Knob Mts.	Challis	80,000
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33. Pahsimeroi	Challis	100,000
34. Borah Peak	Challis	140,000
35. King Mtn.	Challis	100,000
36. Jumpoff Mtn.	Challis	25,000
37. Lemhi Range	Challis/Salmon/Targhee	610,000
38. Taylor Mtn.	Salmon	55,000
39. Jesse Creek	Salmon	20,000
40. Beaverhead Mts. (W. Big Hole)	Salmon	75,000 ¹
41. Allan Mtn.	Salmon	47,000 ¹
42. Jureanco	Salmon	31,000
43. Goat Mtn.	Salmon	34,000
44. Anderson Mtn.	Salmon	18,000 ¹
45. Danskim-S. Fk. Boise River	Boise	75,000 ⁷
46. Breadwinner	Boise	38,000
47. Trinities North	Boise	86,000
48. Trinities South	Boise	40,000
49. Eightmile	Boise	120,000
50. Deadwood	Boise	62,000
51. Scott Mtn. (Peace Rock)	Boise	19,000
52. S. Fork Boise R.	Boise	90,000
53. Snowbank Mtn.	Payette	36,000
54. Cuddy Mtn.	Payette	48,000
55. Lick Creek (Payette Crest)	Payette	265,000
56. Needles (Payette Crest)	Payette	155,000
57. French Creek (Payette Crest)	Payette	170,000
58. Carey Creek	Payette	8,000
59. Council Mtn.	Payette	16,000
60. Hell's Canyon Additions	Payette/Nezperce	205,000 ⁴
61. Gospel Hump Addition	Nezperce	51,000
62. Silver Creek	Nezperce	36,000
63. River of No Return Additions:	Bitterroot/Boise/Challis/Nezperce/Payette/Salmon	628,000 ¹
64. Selway-Bitterroot Additions:	Nezperce/Bitterroot/Clearwater	365,000 ¹
65. Great Burn	Clearwater	151,000 ¹
66. Big Horn-Wietas	Clearwater	250,000
67. El Dorado	Clearwater	11,000
68. Pot Mtn.	Clearwater	50,000
69. Moose Mtn.	Clearwater	18,000
70. Mallard-Larksins	Panhandle	382,000 ¹
71. Grandmother Mtn.	Panhandle	52,000
72. Trout Creek	Panhandle	8,000 ¹
73. Spion Cop	Panhandle	31,000
74. Tepee Creek	Panhandle	5,000
75. East Cathedral Peak	Panhandle	21,000
76. Scotchman Peaks	Panhandle	32,000 ¹
77. Selkirks	Panhandle	32,000 ¹
78. Upper Priest	Panhandle	19,000 ⁵
79. Salmo Priest	Panhandle	20,000 ⁵
80. Magee	Panhandle	37,000
81. Hellroaring	Panhandle	4,000
82. Buckhorn Ridge	Panhandle	8,000 ¹
83. Little Grass Mtn.	Panhandle	5,000 ⁵
84. Bee Top	Panhandle	12,000
85. Mt. Willard	Panhandle	70,000
86. Skitwish Ridge	Panhandle	6,000
87. Lost Creek	Panhandle	10,000
88. Troubles Creek	Panhandle	6,000



TOTAL: 8,587,000 acres

This figure does not include approx. 85,000 acres of BLM land in contiguous proposed Wilderness is in Montana

²contiguous proposed Wilderness is in Wyoming

³contiguous proposed Wilderness is in Oregon

⁴the total proposal, including 85,000 acres BLM, is 675,000 acres

⁵the total proposal includes some lands of varying ownership

the total proposal, including 80,000 acres State, is 200,000 acres

Earth First! proposes that the Magruder Corridor Road be closed at the Montana/Idaho line, thus re-uniting the Selway-Bitterroot and River of No Return Wilderness!

I crawl out of my bedroll and into the gale, frantically dress, drop some angular, frost-blasted, metamorphic rocks on my bag and ground cloth, and find a warm, sheltered, sun-drenched perch on the lee side of the ridge. Here, the subfreezing air is balmy, in the intense morning ultraviolet, and my now-alert brain begins to carefully explore the endless array of peaks, ridges, and valleys that surround me. To the stark wall above the arid Pahsimeroi Valley, is Borah Peak (Idaho's highest) and the Lost River Range. To the west soar the classically rugged peaks of the White Cloud, Sawtooth and Pioneer mountain ranges, and to the northwest are the blue horizon ridges and canyons of the River of No Return country. Northward are the contorted peaks and jungles of the Selway-Bitter-

root, and to the east is the Beaverhead Range – actually the southern part of the Bitterroots – stretching from Lost Trail Pass to the Italian Peaks. From true desert mountains to dank, temperate forests of cedar, hemlock and white pine, Idaho's internationally significant block of magnificient Earth. The variety here is astounding.

Early this fall, a coalition of conservation groups, including the Sierra Club, called a news conference in Boise to announce their Wilderness plan for the state.

Cowering before the thundering, Earth-rage rhetoric of Senator Jim McClure (chairman of the Senate Resources) who is planning to soon introduce a "wilderness bill" for the state, the Idaho Wildlands Coalition

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The EF! proposal represents the careful refinement of our original 7.3 million acre proposal that we presented at the news conference in Boise. A number of areas were added after consultation with local conservationists who felt that our draft proposal was too moderate. Our proposal would protect virtually all of the state's remaining national forest wildlands, and would encompass a few roaded and developed areas as well. Ours is the ONLY proposal that would really maintain and re-create Idaho's natural biological diversity. Here are a few examples:

River of No Return/Selway-Bitterroot Complex: 628,000 acres of RNR additions, 365,000 acres of additions to the SB, and a 51,000 acre addition to the Gospel Hump (which is actually contiguous to the RNR). All of this country is currently wild. We are also proposing that the rough and narrow Magrudor-Corridor Road (which the Forest Service constructed in 1963, thus splitting the huge central Idaho wilderness in two) be shut down so that these 2 great wilderness tracts can be re-united into one 5 million acre unit! Imagine the potential: semi-arid canyons and grasslands of the Salmon River country, towering peaks, entire watersheds intact; pine, spruce, fir, and cedar forests; bighorn sheep, mountain goat, grizzly, cougar, wolverine, fisher, martin, bald eagle and Peregrine falcon – all in one great Alaska-sized unit. Currently, mining and logging plans threaten important additions to the RNR, and the Fredriksen timber sales in potential additions to the Selway-Bitterroot alone!

Sawtooth Additions (525,000 acres): The Sawtooth Wilderness is largely rock and ice and includes almost no foothill or montane zone ecosystems. Our final Sawtooth boundary will include lower elevation areas and important wildlife habitat, as well as the popular sub-alpine and alpine zones.

Lemhi Range (610,000 acres): This proposal for an ecologically complete Wilderness would close down a few existing developments (logging/mining/ORV abuse) along the lower flanks of this spectacular range. Rising abruptly above the arid Lemhi, Lost River and Pahsimeroi valleys, this wilderness

Wilderness Recovery Areas

The "wilderness recovery area" concept, recently advocated by Earth First! as a means of attaining relatively complete protection for wildland ecosystems, is viewed by many conservationists as a radical concept. It is not.

For example, nowhere in the Wilderness Act is there a requirement that an area be entirely roadless in order to legally qualify as wilderness. Section 2(c) of the Act defines Wilderness as an area which "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." It does not define Wilderness as a roadless area. Furthermore, federal agencies have the legal authority to recognize past mistakes and to take corrective measures such as closing roads and allowing areas to revert to a natural condition. Precedent has been set on a number of occasions:

- A paved county road ran through the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey. The area was designated wilderness by Congress in 1968. The road was closed and is now overgrown with vegetation.

- There used to be a constructed fire road that ran through the back-

country and some planned logging in the northern end of the area.

Yellowstone West (100,000 acres): This proposal includes 3 small roadless areas and a large block of cutover land in prime Grizzly habitat adjacent to the western boundary of Yellowstone national Corporation which would facilitate a giant resort development at the foot of the Selkirks on the east shore of Priest Lake. The Selkirks are home to Mountain Caribou (an endangered species in the lower 48) and Grizzly bear. The Idaho Wildlands Coalition is only proposing a 46,000-acre Wilderness, for this spectacular part of the Idaho Panhandle.

Garnet Mountain (130,000 acres): This highland area is a wild-life haven of lush mountain meadows directly across the valley of "Pierre's Hole" from the Tetons. An important part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the entire area is threatened by oil/gas exploration.

country of Idaho's Craters of the Moon National Monument. When Congress, led by the usually anti-Wilderness Idaho Senator Jim McClure, designated the area Wilderness in 1970, the road was closed and has now been largely reclaimed by nature.

- The state designation of "Wilderness" in the Adirondack Park in New York State resulted (indeed, the Adirondack Park act required it) in the closing of a number of constructed roads so that the wild character of the land would recover.

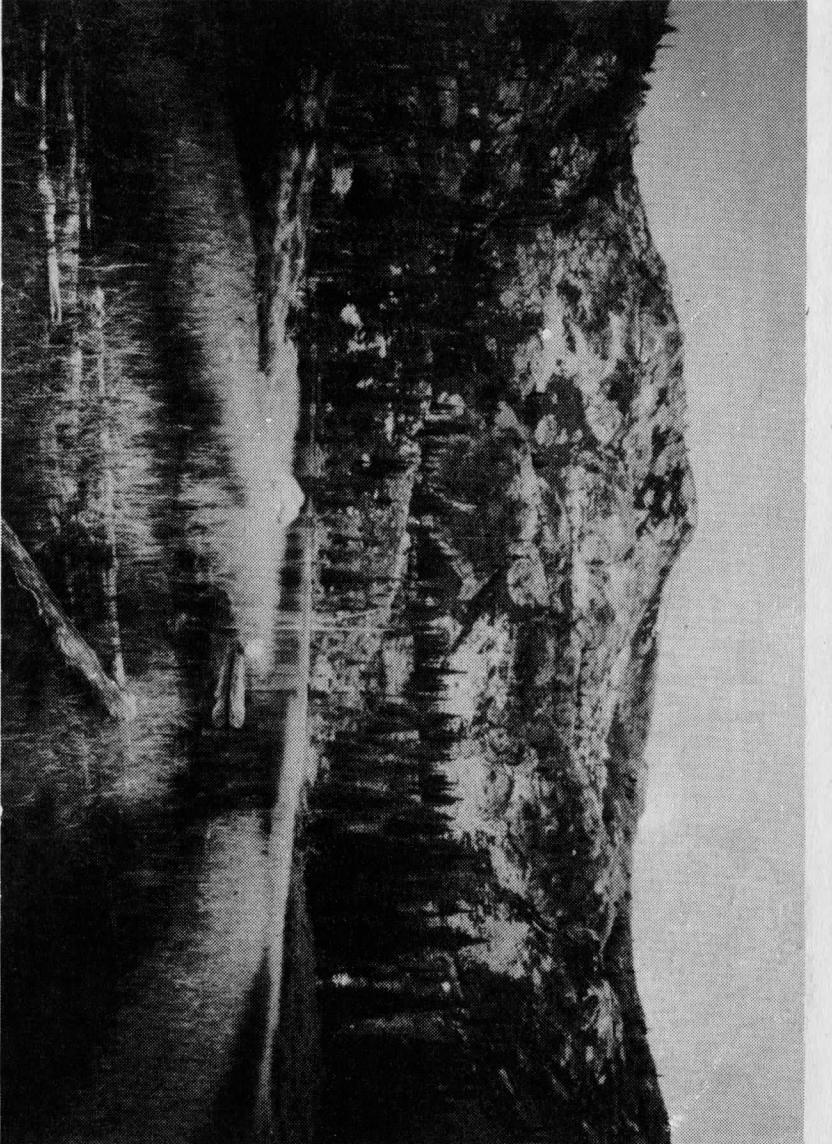
- Nearly all designated Eastern Wilderness Areas were extensively roaded and logged by early in the 20th century. Most of these areas are under Forest Service jurisdiction.

Congress and the U.S. Forest Service have missed the boat in the western U.S. The fact is that ecosystems can and usually will recover significantly from past abuse, if protected and managed to assure that recovery occurs.

NOTE: EF! is compiling information on wilderness recovery areas. If any of our readers have documented examples of Congressional or administrative wilderness recovery area situations, please send a brief description to Howie Wolke, Box 2348, Jackson, WY 83001.



Cayuse Creek in Great Burn Wilderness Proposal



High Lake in Great Burn Wilderness Proposal

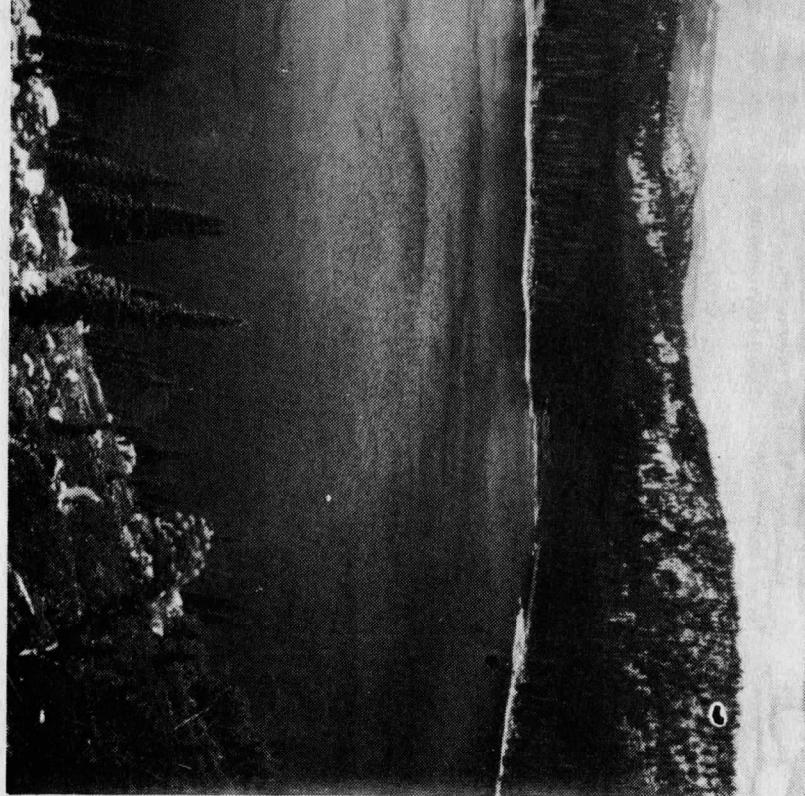
changes from a semi-arid ecosystem in the south, with very little perennial water, to a land of snowfields, roaring streams, lakes and gigantic rock slopes in the north. A haven for wildlife, parts of the Lemhis have received little or no domestic grazing, and the area receives little recreational use since there are few trails, and the terrain is extremely rugged. The very short growing season and the relative aridity make the Lemhis particularly fragile. The EF! proposal includes 12,000-foot peaks and sagebrush grassland winter range. Alternative W proposes only 231,000 acres in two separate units.

Mallard-Larkins (382,000), **Great Burn** (151,000 plus additional acreage in Montana), **Big Horn-Wietas** (250,000): These 3 areas constitute a superb complex of wild country in the northern Bitterroot and Clearwater Mountains. The Idaho Fish and Game Department rates Mallard-Larkins and the Great Burn as the two most important areas in the state for wildlife. Burned over ridges and slopes in varying stages of ecological succession alternate with old-growth forested canyons. Extensive timber sales are planned for all of these areas.

Selkirks (200,000 acres), including 80,000 acres of state land: Long Canyon is a magnificent old-growth inland rainforest with 3,000-year-old red cedars beneath the rugged crest of the Selkirks. The Forest Service wants to log them and leave only the rocky crest of the range in a wild condition. Also, the state of Idaho is considering a massive 11,000-acre land exchange with the Diamond International Corporation which would facilitate a giant resort development at the foot of the Selkirks on the east shore of Priest Lake. The Selkirks are home to Mountain Caribou (an endangered species in the lower 48) and Grizzly bear. The Idaho Wildlands Coalition is only proposing a 46,000-acre Wilderness, for this spectacular part of the Idaho Panhandle.

Garnet Mountain (130,000 acres): This highland area is a wild-life haven of lush mountain meadows directly across the valley of "Pierre's Hole" from the Tetons. An important part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the entire area is threatened by oil/gas exploration.

Panhandle. **Garnet Mountain** (130,000 acres): This highland area is a wild-life haven of lush mountain meadows directly across the valley of "Pierre's Hole" from the Tetons. An important part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the entire area is threatened by oil/gas exploration.



Box Lake in Lick Creek Wilderness Proposal

THE EARTH FIRST! GLOSSARY FOR WILDERNESS AND PUBLIC LANDS

For many of our readers, most of these terms are familiar and need no explanation. But for those of you who have only recently joined the battle for biological diversity, a brief explanation of a few commonly used terms and phrases might be useful:

The Wilderness Act – passed by Congress in 1964, and full of loopholes (see "Grizzly Den" in the March 21, 1983 issue of *EF!*), this is the primary piece of legislation designed to maintain the undeveloped character of various pieces of public lands.

Defacto Wilderness – any area that is in a wild and undeveloped condition but has not been designated Wilderness by Congress, and thus is vulnerable to development. Federal agencies usually define defacto wilderness as roadless areas, but Earth First! believes that some areas that have an occasional road are still essentially wild, and therefore our definition is a bit broader than the one used by the Feds.

N.E.P.A. – The National Environmental Policy Act (1970) requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which considers various alternatives, whenever the federal government undertakes a project that would have a significant environmental impact or that is particularly controversial.

N.F.M.A. – The National Forest Management Act of 1976. This federal law requires, among other things, that each national forest produce and update a forest wide land use plan at 10-year intervals. It also legitimizes clearcutting and other destructive land use activities. Earth First! will soon propose an entirely new charter for the U.S. Forest Service.

RARE II – the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. In 1977, 1978 and 1979 the Forest Service undertook its second study of national forest roadless and undeveloped areas. The RARE II final EIS recommended 15 million acres for Wilderness, 10 million acres for further planning and 36 million acres for non-wilderness. Of course, Wilderness areas and boundaries are determined by Congress, but areas recommended by the Freddies for non-wilderness are generally in immediate danger of logging, roadbuilding and other developments. The disastrous recommendations of RARE II occurred under the Carter Administration. At this time, three federal judges have ruled the RARE II final EIS to be an illegal document, in violation of NEPA.

Sufficiency – A federal law, passed by Congress, usually attached to a statewide (that is, a federal bill passed only for a particular state) national forest Wilderness bill, that simply declares the RARE II final EIS to be legally sufficient and therefore immune to legal action.

Soft Release – language, usually included in a state national forest wilderness bill, that releases remaining roadless areas to non-wilderness management, usually for one 10-year planning cycle, after which, the Forest Service must once again, as required by NFMA, consider remaining defacto wilderness for formal Wilderness designation. In a state which has had soft release language enacted (Colorado is one such state), the Forest Service may still manage released areas to retain their wild and roadless characteristics. They usually do not.

Hard Release – language that releases roadless areas to non-wilderness management for two or more planning cycles. Some hard release bills also have particularly obnoxious language which actually mandates the development of remaining roadless areas (Senator Malcolm Wallop's proposed Wyoming Anti-Wilderness Act is one of these). Such language may be in violation of NFMA, NEPA and other statutes.

FLPMA – the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (1976). This law is the charter for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), otherwise known as the Bureau of Large Mistakes. The BLM, unlike the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, is under the Interior Dept. FLPMA mandates the BLM to study its lands and identify potential additions to the Wilderness System. This "BLM Wilderness Review," now nearing its final stages, has been incredibly biased against wilderness, and has been an incomplete and poorly done inventory as well.

Multiple Use – an anthropocentric management philosophy of the Forest Service and the BLM, legitimized by Congress in 1960 (the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act). Multiple Use means logging, mining, roadbuilding, overgrazing, resort development, ORV use, etc. Technically, multiple use also means watershed protection, primitive recreation, maintenance of habitat for endangered species, hunting, fishing, hiking and other wilderness-type uses. Its common usage, however, has come to mean development. **1872 Mining Law** – This beauty allows miners for hard rock minerals (gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, lead, etc.) to stake a claim on the public lands, maintain it for \$100.00 of work per year, and file for a patent – which hands over full fee title of the land to a miner or mining company for the price of \$3.00 per acre. For over 100 years, the mining industry has squelched attempts to reform this turkey.

1920 Mineral Leasing Act – This statute allows the federal government (this is usually handled by the BLM, no matter which agency manages the land) to lease federal lands for exploration/development of other minerals. Coal, oil, gas, phosphate and geothermal resources are under this law. Much of the national forest system and BLM lands have already been leased for oil and gas exploration.



THE GRIZZLY DEN

by Howie Wolke

genetic impoverishment of much of America.

As I've attempted to point out in my previous two columns, the Forest Service has degenerated from a swashbuckling conservation mission, to a gigantic industrial developer. During the early years, few FS employees had a college degree. They were woodsmen. A subsequent rise in "professionalism" has, over the years, accompanied the demise of the agency. The myth of professionalism is that a college degree and 4 or more years of training qualify a person to intelligently tinker with ecosystems. They do not. (Training is not necessarily synonymous with education.)

Today, most foresters know and practice only what is accepted by the Freddies and the timber industry. University forestry schools largely recycle and remold old myths. Woodsmen have become bureaucrats; real knowledge degenerates, dogma is rewarded. It is simply accepted that resource extraction and development are inherently good and that the production of raw material is automatically beneficial to society. Therefore, the job of the professional resource manager is to "mitigate" the impacts of these activities (the word "mitigate" makes me cringe: this is akin to some sicko breaking into your home, raping your wife and your daughter, and then "mitigating" the impacts by providing funds for psychotherapy). I have come to believe that the bureaucratic professional dogma of the Forest Service is too deeply entrenched to do

(Please contact me if you're interested in helping EF! put together an entirely new management doctrine for the national forests. Howie Wolke, POB 2348, Jackson, WY 83001. 307-733-5343.)

Howie Wolke owns and operates Wild Horizons Expeditions inackson, Wyoming, and is the former Wyoming Representative for Friends of the Earth and is a founder of Earth First!

members of Congress for additional acreage and "soft" release language). Tell him that you oppose ALL release language and that you are especially incensed about attempts by western Congressmen (such as Senator Wallop and Rep. Cheney, both from Wyoming) to institute "hard" release language. Also, tell Mr. Seiberling that you believe that we've already destroyed too much wild country in America and that ALL remaining defacto wilderness should be protected.

2. Write your local Congressman or Senators:

Give them the same message (don't of course, compliment them on their wilderness work unless they deserve it):

Senator --
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Today, there is tremendous pressure in Congress to pass a number of awful Wilderness bills, particularly in a number of Western states. As a part of the EF! campaign to save our national forests, we're asking all EF! subscribers to write 2 letters:

1. Write U.S. Congressman John Seiberling (D-Ohio), Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515. Tell him to keep up the good work (Congressman Seiberling has been holding up bad bills and negotiating with anti-wilderness

reform. The LAST thing we need is professional foresters, USFS style, managing the forests.

Instead, we need the vision, courage and sensitivity to treat all lands as diverse, living systems, with an inherent right to exist. We must look at ecosystems, not "resources." We need big wilderness, ecologically complete wilderness, so that the Earth's natural biological diversity can be maintained and re-created. On non-wilderness

lands, we need to cautiously and tenderly use "renewable resources" in a manner consistent with the land ethic long ago advocated by Aldo Leopold. We must think small, decentralize, preserve big wilderness, extract sonic resources, recycle and always err on the side of conservation. Diversity of all living forms, from fungus to Grizzly, must be preserved. Biocentrism needs to emerge as the dominant principle in land stewardship. We need enlightened woodsmanship, not bureaucracy. We need some old-fashioned common sense: land managers must stop pretending that they can "enhance" grizzly habitat with clearcuts, that advanced logging systems can allow them to cut timber on oversteep slopes, and that roads can be built through slumped and boggy soils. We need intelligent use, not multiple use. We need to charter an entirely new course for public land management.

"God forbid that we should ever go 20 years without a revolution." — Thomas Jefferson

Our national forest system is in need of a revolution. We need to disband the Forest Service and start over. We must take our land away from the professionals.

"God forbid that we should ever go 20 years without a revolution." — Thomas Jefferson

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SAVE OUR WILD FORESTS

FOREST SERVICE ARROGANCE UNVEILED

CAN WE REALLY HELP NATURE DO A BETTER JOB . . . ?

Nature often works in slow, ponderous rhythms which are not always efficient. Is this unhurried pace right?

We can help nature do her work in less time. But why should we want to hurry things? There are lots of reasons; most of them having to do with man's need for things the forest can provide.

Today the word seems to be "MORE" - more people, more cities, more desires and needs for goods, more markets for products of the forests, and more leisure for people to enjoy the forest environment.

At nature's unhurried pace we would eventually get all of the things the forest produces. While we waited, though, we would run short of many benefits that we could be having, both material and esthetic.

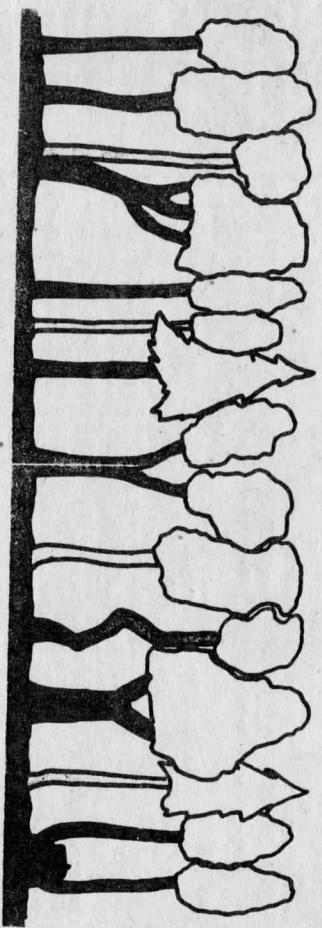
HOW CAN WE HELP NATURE?

Trees, like farm and garden crops, grow best when they are not crowded and competing for food, water, and sunlight. By saving the best - and removing the sick, crooked, and injured trees - the forest is made vigorous and productive. In addition to more wood the benefits from a healthy forest include more food for wildlife, protected watersheds, better soil, and a more pleasant place in which to enjoy the outdoor environment.

Nature eventually thins forest stands, eliminating the less hardy individuals. But this takes place only after they have struggled for long periods, using up valuable space and food in their fight for survival.

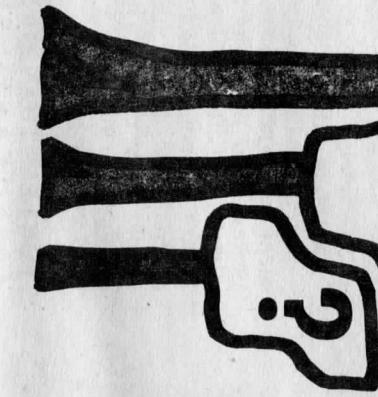
We can help nature by speeding up the inevitable. Through early removal of the poor trees, the thrifty individuals are off to an early, healthy start that lets them grow at their best rate.

When a stand of trees is thinned naturally, the process wastes potentially valuable material. The "losers" in the fight for survival merely drop in place and decay.



YOUNG TREES GROW FAST, STRUGGLING FOR ROOM. THE STAND SOON BECOMES OVERCROWDED, WITH BOTH GOOD AND POOR TREES COMPETING FOR SURVIVAL.

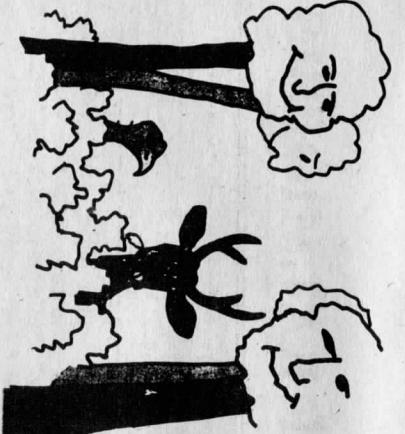
IS NATURE ALWAYS RIGHT?



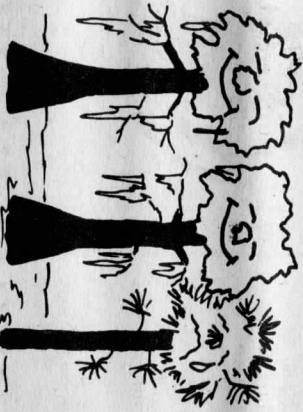
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE PROGRAM AID NO. 1087

WILDLIFE OPENINGS

Helping nature is also helping to do what is best for wildlife. In the mature forest stands, little food or shelter is provided for those birds and animals that depend upon understory plants because practically no undergrowth exists. The shrubs, grasses, vines and forbs that provide browse, fruit, seeds, and insects are scarce. Thus, populations of deer, quail, rabbits, grouse, and other species that depend upon these understory plants gradually dwindle away.

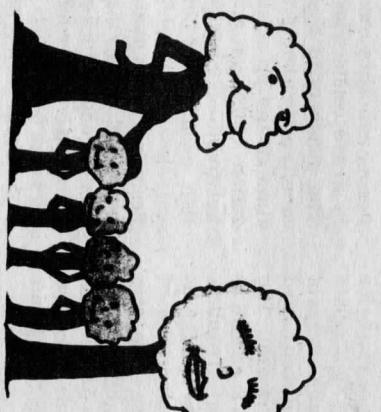


NATURAL GROWTH RESULTS IN A CROWDED, HAPHAZARD MIX . . .

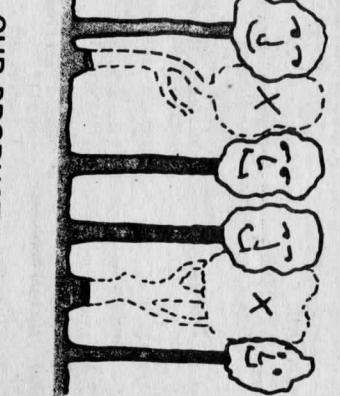
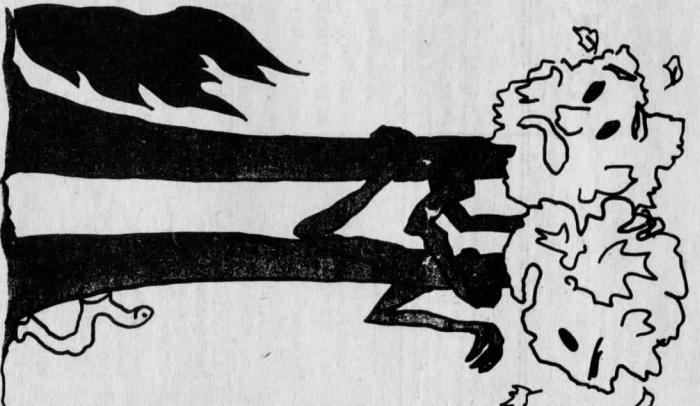


THE RIGHT TREE IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Nature's "program" for reforestation is based on random distribution of great numbers of seeds, with very little provision for directing them to suitable sites. Man can help by reforesting each area with the tree species best suited to it. This way hardwoods can be planted on sites where they will grow best. Likewise, pines can be planted in areas where they do best, without having to compete with trees that are there by chance and which are struggling to survive.



WE ARE GIVING NATURE A HELPING HAND — TO HELP OURSELVES!!



OUR PRODUCTIVE FORESTS

HUNTING AND FISHING - UP 11%
RECREATION USE - UP 34%
TIMBER GROWING STOCK - UP 15%
TIMBER HARVEST - UP 5%

	1967	68	69	70	71	72	73

FORESTS OF THE FUTURE

Where dense stands of mature trees cover vast areas, relatively small populations of wildlife survive. Under good management, forests are opened up to let in the precious sunlight that allows plants to become established and thrive. If forest stands are harvested, replanted to trees, or naturally reseeded and harvested again in planned and orderly succession, there are always food-filled openings available to wild and domestic animals.

HERE AGAIN — — —

NATURE RESPONDS TO
A HELPING HAND

The above pamphlet from the US Forest Service demonstrates their bias against natural ecosystems and their belief that they as professional foresters can engineer a "better forest."

LOXAHATCHEE DEFENDED

EARTH FIRST! 1983

FOREST PLANNING LETTERS NEEDED

Earth First! is not an anti-hunting group. Many of us are hunters. Some are hunting outfitters. But few would disagree that there are places where hunting should not take place or that there are many animals that should not be hunted.

The Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge in the Florida Everglades is one place where hunting should not be allowed...

by Holly Jensen

Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge is one of the few remnants of Florida's rapidly vanishing Everglades. In the not too distant past, this wetland extended from Lake Okeechobee southward to the peninsula's tip. Like most wildlands, even those seemingly under the protection of the Refuge Recreation Act, the impact of intrusion by agitators, mining, conversion to cities, subdivisions and industry, and other human-oriented alterations has been far-reaching. In a state desperately fighting to maintain some vestiges of Earth's life-sustaining biota, the latest assault of opening the Loxahatchee Refuge to big game hunting met with strong resistance. Through a coalition of animal rights and ecological groups employing a variety of tactics, the exploiters were suddenly faced with an opposition capable of resisting.

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (FGFWFC) in deference to requests by the Florida Wildlife Federation urged the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. FWS) to open the refuge to deer hunting in order to give south Florida's hunting resident's "increased recreational lands." Despite the homoocentrism and the potentially irreparable biologic consequences, the U.S. FWS agreed.

The hunt was to begin October 29 and continue through the following two consecutive weekends. One hundred hunters per day would have been allowed into the area and an overall quota of 27 deer taken (not shot) was established. The deer population in Loxahatchee numbers 300-400 individuals and has been stable for the past 32 years without the "benefits" of management.

Assaulted by agricultural development to the west and by the ever-expanding cities from Florida's encroaching gold coast, Loxahatchee provides an irreplaceable home for numerous species of wildlife. It supports some 25 species of wading birds and 22 species of migrating waterfowl. Additionally, the refuge is used by 24 species designated as either endangered, threatened, special concern, or under review for endangered/threatened status. Of critical importance is the Florida panther which presently numbers approximately 20. At a recent statewide symposium on nongame wildlife, the FGFWFC announced to the media and audience that no hunted species was presently endangered, thus attesting to the purported beneficial effects of wildlife management. To the uninformed, such statements provide reassurance. To others, the fact that as an animal population declines, it is moved from one category to another (game - threatened - endangered - extinct), in no way removes the burden of responsibility from those accountable for the decrease. Hunting and habitat destruction are unquestionably the two major factors responsible for extinction. Certainly, animals do not cause their own extinction.

In the particular case of the panther, deer are an important food source. Decreasing this element in the ecosystem might negatively impact the cat's already precarious plight. How desperate must this animal's future become before its right for survival as a species counts against the hunters' right for sport?

With biologically impoverished human towns and cities rapidly replacing Florida's unique and varied subtropical habitat in order to accommodate its weekly influx of 700 new permanent residents, the state needed a Three Mile Island (TMI)-type of issue on which to focus public attention on the overall destruction of the biota. Loxahatchee provided just such a case.



by Bob Phillips

Major field work to site a nuclear waste dump in the Canyonlands is not imminent. It will probably be a couple of months before they try to drill another borehole. Our confusion arises from several sources: bureaucratic sloth in the Department of Energy, crazy inconsistency in the state government of Utah, and ignorance in the boondocks of Moab, Utah.

The next thing that DOE wants to do is to sink a 12-foot exploratory

test shaft 3000 feet deep into each of three different media (basalt, tuff and salt). The sole site (for which Canyonlands is one choice) still has to be selected. The draft environmental assessment on this is due in April, the final in September. The salt site choice will be made between September and January, and the shaft would not be started until April of 1985.

Meanwhile, the state of Utah and the DOE are dickering over what other field work should be done

years without the "benefits" of management.

Assaulted by agricultural development (AMRAE), People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and other groups coordinated a vigorous statewide educational campaign in support of the refuge. In response, Governor Bob Graham's office was deluged with over 4500 calls, letters and/or telegram supporting refuge preservation. A lawsuit filed by the Humane Society of the U.S. (HSUS) and other groups effectively blocked the first two weekends of the hunt, although it was later dismissed on a point of law, rather than on a legitimate issue of merit. The mass submission of hunting permits to the state-drawn lottery served to reduce the hunters' numbers by 50%. The demonstration by 50 committed animal rights activists also hopefully decreased hunter participation and received statewide news coverage. In summation, only two deer were shot, both pregnant does killed by off-duty FGFWFC employees.

Although engulfed with the happiness attending any successful life-affirming action, it is hoped that this campaign may provide ideas and impetus for others engaged in fighting similar destructive actions.

MISSOULA EARTH FIRST! PLANS
RARE II SUIT FUNDRAISER
The Missoula, Montana group of Earth First! is making plans for a February fundraising party to benefit the EF! national RARE II lawsuit. The fundraiser will be held at Luke's Bar in Missoula and will feature keg beer and live music. Contact Barb Steele (Rt. 1, Box 44K, St. Ignatius, MT 59865 406-745-3212) for information.

Barb also reports that the Missoula group has had several meetings this winter and is organizing to watchdog Montana National Forests to prevent destruction of roadless areas. She urges other EF! local groups to consider fundraisers to benefit both the local group and the national RARE II lawsuit. Barb would like to hear from other EF! groups to exchange ideas.

*Yours truly,
Randall O'Toole
Post Office Box 3479
Eugene, Oregon, 97403*

Jim Weaver (Oregon)
Barbara Vucanovich (Nev.)
John Seiberling (Ohio)
Ray Kogovsek (Colo.)
Nick Joe Rahal II (W.V.)
Alan Molohan (W.V.)
Morris Udall (Ariz.)
John McCain (Ariz.)
James McNulty, Jr. (Ariz.)

Abraham Kazen, Jr. (Texas)
Manuel Lujan (N. Mex.)
James Moody (Wis.)
Dan Marriot (Utah)
Don Young (Alaska)
Austin Murphy (Pa.)
Bill Emerson (Mo.)
Beverly Byron (Md.)
Larry Craig (Idaho)

Dear Friends
As you know from *Forest Planning* magazine, national forest planning is suffering from many problems. John Crowell has twice completely revised the planning process. Early forest plans showed a heavy bias toward timber. Crowell's revisions will increase this bias. Reviews of plans by CHEC and other organizations have uncovered many substantive problems.

To correct these problems, we have asked Representative Jim Weaver, who chairs the House Subcommittee on Mining, Forest Management, and the BPA, to hold oversight hearings on forest planning. These hearings are more likely to be held if they have the interest of other members of the Subcommittee.

I am writing to ask you to write a Subcommittee member from your state (see list below) to explain your concerns about forest planning.

Among other things, you may want to mention:

- Inadequate analyses of timber economics is resulting in

forests which already lose millions of dollars on timber management planning to increase their timber harvests (see the September and October 1983 issues of *Forest Planning*).

- Faulty yield tables on many forests lead to unsustainable levels of timber harvests but fail to reveal the impacts on non-timber resources (see the April 1983 issue of *Forest*

(see the September and October 1983 issues of *Forest Planning*).

- John Crowell's new "analysis standards" will greatly exaggerate the apparent cost of protecting wildlife and other resources (see the July 1983 issue of *Forest Planning*).

Your letter to a representative from your state will carry weight even if you are not from that representative's district. You may also want to send a copy of your letter to the Subcommittee office at 1626 Longfellow HOB, Washington, D.C. 20515. If you have any questions, feel free to write or give me a call. Your letter can make a big difference in forest planning.

*Yours truly,
Randall O'Toole*

*Post Office Box 3479
Eugene, Oregon, 97403*

ART FOR 1985 EARTH FIRST! CALENDAR
We're already thinking about the 1985 Earth First! Calendar and new dates and quotes are being compiled. If you have any suggested dates or quotes for it, please send them in. We also are soliciting original art for the '85 calendar along the lines of that in the 1984 calendar. (Sorry, we can't pay for art but we will give contributors half a dozen copies of the calendar.) Deadline for material is March 21, 1984. Send to: Earth First! 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926

Attn: Dave Foreman

DEAR NED LUDD

SMOKE IN THEIR EYES!

Many times the object of an act of ecotage is to disrupt or delay an activity. A very useful tool in the monkeywrencher's bag of tricks is the smoke bomb or smoke grenade. A wide variety of these are available to the public with no legal restrictions on their purchase. These devices are safe to use and offer the many options for upsetting or complicating the activities of the greedheads and others who destroy or damage Mother Earth for fun and profit.

While it is possible to make your own smoke bombs at home this is not recommended for two reasons:

1) if you do it wrong the things won't work and 2) if you really do it wrong you may blow yourself up. A wide variety of smoke bombs and grenades are produced and can be bought by mail with no record or legal hassles. The commercially produced devices are safe for the non-expert to use and offer a variety of choices to the monkeywrencher depending on the planned use of the smoke bomb.

These devices come in two basic types. The first type is designed to be ignited by lighting the fuse. The second type of device is designed to function like a hand grenade. The user pulls a pin and the device self-ignites several seconds later. These devices generate very large amounts of smoke (anywhere from 3,000 to 115,000 cubic feet), and will make smoke for up to ten minutes. These smoke bombs and grenades even come in a wide variety of colored smoke. White, grey, red, green, yellow and violet are the available colors. To give you some idea of the quality of smoke produced, burning crude oil has a TOP (Total Obscuring Power) rating of 2100. Some of these devices are rated as having a TOP of 2100.

HOW TO USE THEM:

The best way to make effective use of these devices is in the form of boobytraps and ambushes. Both of

these uses allow the monkeywrencher to set up his ecotage and be safely away when the crap hits the fan. Examples: R.J. Hardhead calmly seats himself in the driver's seat of his 'dozer ready for another day of tree trashing. He is unaware of the fine piece of nylon fishing line running from his dozer blade to the smoke grenade taped securely under the 'dozer. As R.J. starts up and lifts the blade, the grenade pin is pulled loose and the 'dozer and a very confused driver are swallowed in a large cloud of green smoke. After the smoke clears he and his buddies will waste even more time figuring out what happened.

A. Motorhead, ace crosscountry motorbiker-racer, surges into the lead at the 1984 Vegas-Barstow Race. He doesn't notice the thin nylon line running from a firmly-planted stake to the pin on a smoke-grenade taped to another stake a few yards away. As he and dozens of others yank the pins from these scattered grenades, clouds of multi-colored smoke fill the air forcing those behind them to stop short or risk kissing an unseen cactus or rock. The smoke bombs with fuses can be used as in the first example but the fuse needs to be taped to a part

of the machine which gets hot enough to ignite the fuse (exhaust pipe or manifold).

It is worth noting that these devices aren't cheap but when used well they're worth a lot. Besides after you've gotten R.J. and his buddies paranoid, think what a beer can painted the color of your smoke bombs and hooked-up to make them think it's real will do. By the time they get the bomb squad out there to collect the evidence they'll have wasted an hour or so. Then when they start up something else: POOF! goes the real one. Be creative. Rig the portajohn door. Use them for early warning devices on protests to slow the bad guys down and to let the protesters know where they are.

Keeping a couple of smoke grenades on hand to toss out the window while fleeing the scene of an act of ecotage might not be such a bad idea either.

While I don't know of anyplace to easily get teargas grenades, it should be mentioned that using them in the same way as the smoke bombs or in conjunction with smoke could only add to the degree of delay and confusion that the ecotage act causes.

The use of smoke bombs and grenades offers a very easy and effective method of ecotage that presents a very small risk of injury to either man or machine. Other pressure attacks, the smoke poses a small risk of hurting people. I doubt that they would do much more than blister the paint on most machinery. Care should be taken with these devices though. There is no point in saving a forest from the bulldozer by accidentally burning it down. A number of military training handbooks are available which outline the uses of these devices in detail. Check your local military surplus shop or a paramilitary mail order store for copies.

= Mooncrow

INFORMATION SOURCES:

- Bill More Publications
P.O. Box 1600
Cottonwood, AZ 86326
- Paladin Press
P.O. Box 1307
Boulder, CO 80306

SMOKE DEVICE SOURCES:

- Yankee Manufacturing Co.
59 Chase Street
Beverly, MA 01915
- Aztec National Inc., Suite 341
5365 Jimmy Carter Blvd.
Norcross, GA 30093
- Phoenix Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 3539
Evergreen, CO 80439

COYOTE GETTER

This handy tool can be used while browsing through the fox, bobcat, lynx, badger, beaver, cougar, coyote, muskrat, etc., coats at your "favo-rite" fur shop.

The "coyote getter" consists of an inexpensive air brush modestly customized. Badger makes one for around \$35 (model #355) including hose and bottles. An 11 oz. can of propellant runs about \$4.

Modify a cheap pair of gloves so you can conceal the brush and bottle, leaving a hole big enough for the spray tip to be exposed. Paint the tip the same color as the glove. Use tape or rubber bands to fasten

Vincent Van Goodwrench

- Happy Hunting

Mr. Goodwrench

the brush to your hand and wrist (put the brush in your palm and use your thumb to press the trigger). Run the air hose up your arm and down to your coat pocket (the coat should have a hole cut for the hose). Fill the paint bottle (carried in your coat pocket) with your favorite fluorescent dye or paint and hook up the hose to the propellant can.

I don't like to advocate the des-

truction of private property, but if the dipshits wouldn't buy the furs there would be no reason to kill the animals.

- Happy Hunting

Mr. Goodwrench

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Jeep cans are a good idea and are more mobile and transferable but reserve tank would be ideal. If two auxiliary tanks are installed, mount them on separate sides of the truck and unsafe, but 3 or 4 five-gallon cans and at least one on-board reserve tank would be ideal. If two auxiliary tanks are installed, mount them on separate sides of the truck in about the same location for balance. Use a brass tee so equal amounts of fuel will be drawn from both tanks at the same time. Always use locking gas caps for your own protection (hee-hee).

Most vehicles have only one mechanical fuel pump and one small and usually hard-to-get-to fuel filter. By adding an electric fuel pump and an in-line filter for each tank, you can stop trouble (i.e., plugged filter or bad mechanical pump) when you can't afford it (when you have to leave quick or "just can't stop now"). See illustration.

Everything needed to upgrade your fuel system can be bought at your friendly local auto parts store. It is a good idea to mount a small fire extinguisher in the cab of your truck. \$20 is cheap insurance.

- Happy Trails

Mr. Goodwrench

VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS FOR THE SERIOUS ECO-RAIDER

PART 2 - FUEL SYSTEMS

Most stock fuel systems can be classified as inadequate or poor for the serious eco-raider. The first problem is lack of capacity - 20 gallons doesn't go far in a $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck so extra tanks are in order. You should at least be able to carry 40 gallons in on-board fuel tanks.

Most manufacturers have auxiliary fuel tanks as an option or they can be had from after-market dealers.

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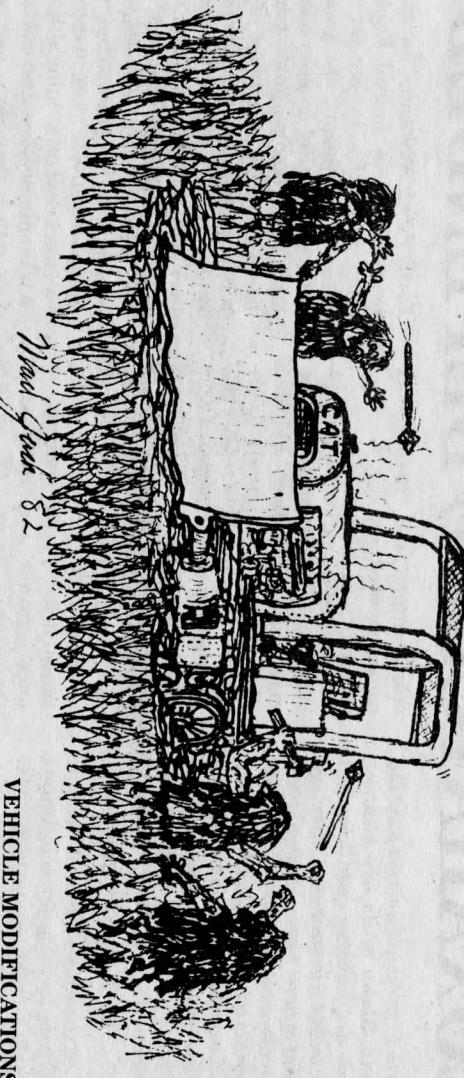
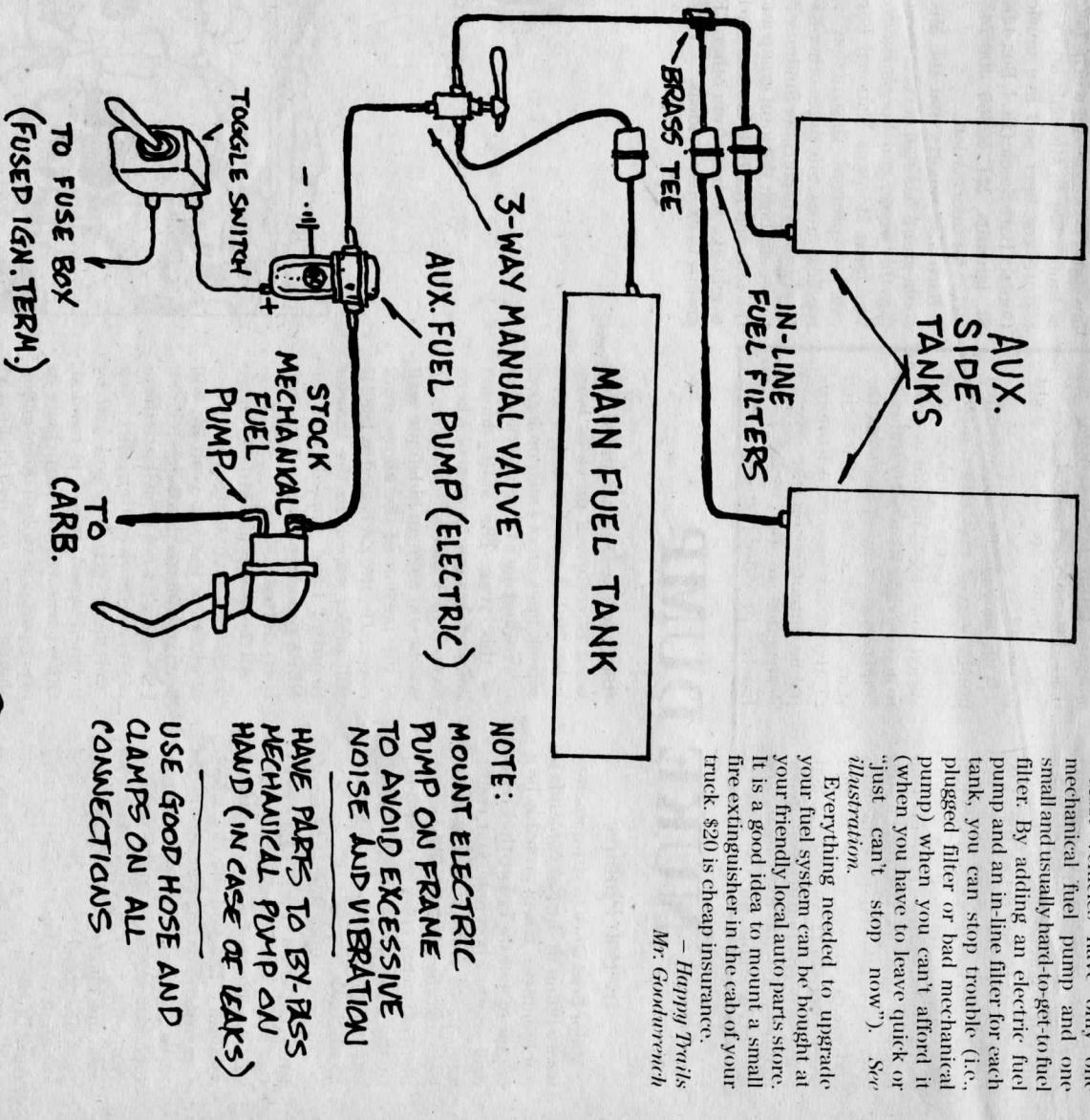
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ON THE EDGE

by The Head of Joaquin

"The fact is that my native land is prey to barbarism, that in it, men's only God is their belly, that they live only for the present, and that the richer a man is, the holier he is held to be."

— St. Jerome

Those words were spoken over one a half thousand years ago; yet barbarism still flourishes in our technologically-advanced, "modern" 20th Century society. It can be seen throughout the world; it can be seen right here in southern Utah. I saw its hideous effect in the glazed eyes of a coyote yesterday afternoon, a coyote hopelessly caught in the wicked grasp of a steel-jawed trap. I hurried home to obtain the tools needed to extricate the animal, but when I returned an hour later, the coyote had changed.

He was no longer alive. His face was as handsome in death as it had been in life just 60 minutes earlier. One very clean bullet hole penetrated his skull just below the ear. His eyes were wide open. And below his neck, every square inch of fur had been expertly removed, revealing the powerful muscles and tendons that had provided this creature such speed and grace.

Give that trapper twenty bucks, death for fun and profit ... what are we coming to? Here in southern Utah, those trappers have discovered that they can increase their profits by encircling the area's National Parks. The wildlife, protected by an Act of Congress, need only to step across that political boundary line drawn up by politicians and bureaucrats in some far-away place called the District of Columbia, and they become targets and victims of those warped mental midgets.

What can be done about it? We must remove the traps. We must steal the traps and destroy them and make trapping "economically unfair" penalty for trap-taking. So, remember these points:

1. Work in pairs. When removing or destroying the trap, have your partner keep a close lookout. Bring binoculars.
2. Avoid trap-taking on weekends. Most of these people have regular Monday-Friday jobs. They let the animals wait days in the trap, starving until the weekend, when the Great White Trapper can devote his time and pleasure to his "hobby."
3. Look for fresh tire tracks on roads near the search area. It might pay to follow these tracks just to avoid any surprises.
4. Don't save the trap as a souvenir for crissakes. Destroy it or bury nothing." — Goethe
5. Don't brag about your exploits. "The deed is everything, the glory nothing." — Goethe

The trapping season does not last all year. In Utah it starts in December and runs through March. Generally you can contact the local wildlife officer for more specific dates. Sometimes, the wildlife officer will tell you which areas are being trapped since licenses must be obtained from him. Tell him you

have a dog, that you intend to pack in and near a National Park and that you would like to avoid these traps for your dog's sake. If he refuses, tell him it is your right to know as a citizen and owner of public lands.

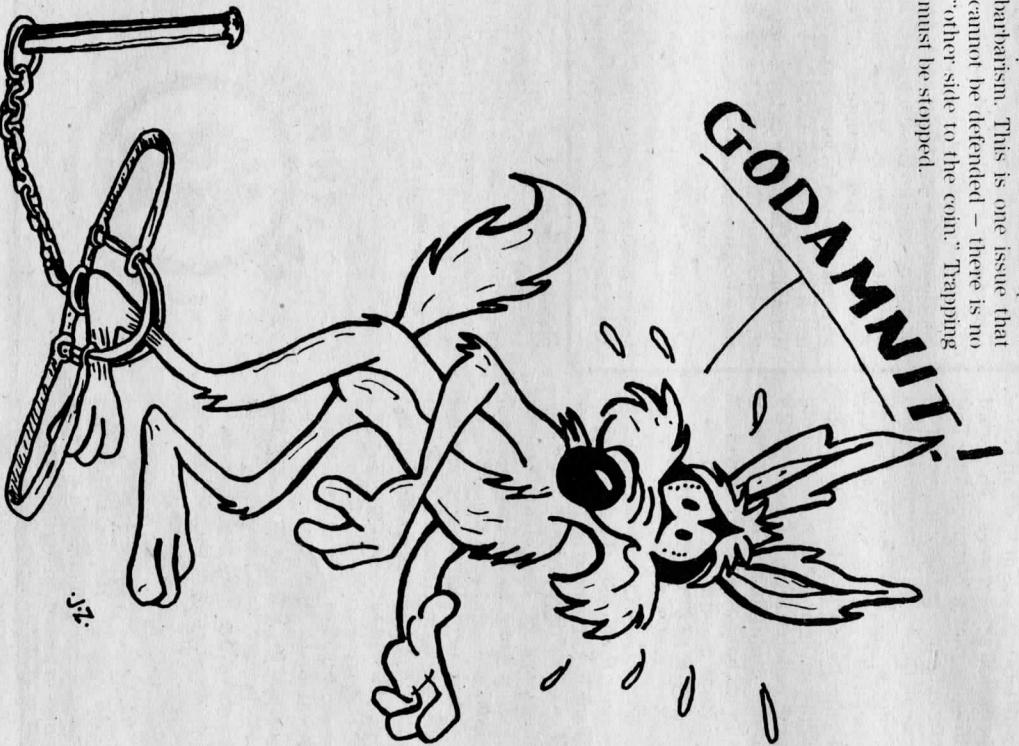
You may also obtain information from Park Rangers. Generally they abhor trapping, and if a trapping problem exists near their boundary, they will probably tell you.

Once a trapping area has been defined, the traps themselves will either parallel a dirt road (usually within 100 feet of it — sometimes they are marked by engineers' tape or other flagging along the road) or be in a dry wash *near* a dirt road. Trappers are lazy bastards — they hate to walk. Look for white chicken feathers hanging on a string from pinyon or juniper trees. They scent the feathers, which lure animals to the trap. Often the trappers will cut juniper boughs and fashion a type of crude "run" or chute to channel the victim to the trap. The traps are usually buried — don't step in them yourself.

There is nothing more frustrating than to discover a trap and not have the equipment to remove it. A good pair of heavy duty pliers will probably allow you to do the job. A small pair of bolt cutters however will allow the trap-taker to totally dismember the steel monster.

The most difficult sight a trap-taker may face is the wild eyes of a terrified animal already ensnared. Sometimes with the help of a canvas tarp, it is possible for one person to cover and restrain the animal while the other frees him. Sometimes it is too late and we are faced with the agonizing reality of having to end this animal's misery and pain. It will be one of the most gut-wrenching moments of your life.

There is no room in civilized society for such acts of cruelty and barbarism. This is one issue that cannot be defended — there is no "other side to the coin." Trapping must be stopped.



A WILDERNESS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

by Bob Mueller

If we are to lay a legal and political foundation for militant non-homocentric environmentalism our philosophy must be incorporated in the body of legal literature and preferably in our most basic document, the U.S. Constitution. Consequently I propose that Earth First! sponsor an amendment to the Constitution which would give legal standing to wilderness and natural areas in general as proposed some time ago by the late Justice William O. Douglas and which would once and for all withdraw them from the economic shadows. The amendment might read as follows:

The rights to exist and to protection of defacto wilderness and all natural areas and habitats deemed to be of significant ecological importance are hereby recognized as independent of the monetary value of the resources of such areas and there can be no economic justification for their exploitation. No incursions upon or diminution of such lands or areas are to be permitted for any but the most pressing reasons such as national defense. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The brevity and generality of the

language is in the tradition of existing amendments and invites the time-honored development process in courts of law.

Although some of us might desire stronger language than this we are limited by what is attainable in our time. On the other hand some may conclude that the amendment even as it stands is so revolutionary that it would never be adopted. To them I say that events are now moving so rapidly toward environmental crisis that even the most dramatic opposition will soon be forced to assume a more conciliatory attitude toward nature. In any case the amendment has behind it the force of logic and environmental science since from them it is clear that as humanity is embedded in nature and not above it, we can only benefit in the long run by placing nature — untrammeled nature — first.

We can regard the proposed amendment as a way-station toward a more enlightened view of nature in which every acre of the planet is accorded the same reverence as our most hallowed sanctuaries and institutional edifices, in which technology is subordinate to nature, and in which there is a major effort to reclaim our degraded world for natural systems.

Organizer Mike Roselle was reportedly making him indicate plans to visit China.

AGENT ORANGE

Officials of the Para (Brazil) State Agriculture Department say that up to 42 people died during 1980 and 1982 from the use of a defoliant containing Agent Orange by a contractor slashing a power line corridor through the jungle.

JAPAN'S REAGANITES

Japan's new Minister of Public Welfare, Watanahe Kozo, stirred controversy soon after beginning his new job when he said that Japanese nuclear power plants are in "smoking is good for one's health" (the sale of cigarettes is a government monopoly in Japan). On January 5, he revealed his true colors once again at a New Year's gathering sponsored by the Japan Nuclear Power Industry Congress. In front of 1200 participants, Watanahe said: "Almost 30% of Fukushima, where I was raised and where I'm living, since I'm very healthy, it seems to me that the more nuclear power plants we build, the healthier our citizens will become, the longer they will live, and the more successful the Ministry of Public Welfare will be."

It is said that reactions were mixed.

NEMESIS NEWS NET

GRIZZLY "ANGEL-DUST"

Last summer, a young man was dragged from his tent at Heggen Lake near Yellowstone National Park by a grizzly bear. He was killed and eaten. It has now been revealed that that particular bear had been sedated (*at least 11 times with angel-dust (PCP)*) by researchers. Any survivor of the '60s knows that angel dust is a bad trip. Even heavy angel heads (who had any sense) avoided the shit. Isn't it about god-damned time that the Griz was just left alone?

Not only have we shot and trapped them, developed their turf, but we are now blowing their minds with a violent drug so we can "understand" them. Maybe it's time some researchers were given a few involuntary drug trips themselves, so they can see what they're doing to the bears.

CHINESE APE-MEN

Chinese biologist Liu Minzhuang has reported that mysterious ape-like creatures inhabit remote areas of central and southern China and that he and his colleagues have plenty of evidence to prove it. One was spotted last year in the Shennongia Mountains by the team. It was tall and erect and covered with reddish brown fur. Liu also reported that their footprints measure as long as 19 inches. Earth First! field

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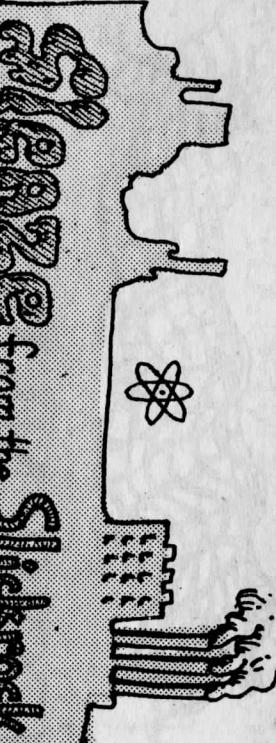
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KILLS BRAZILIANS

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Mark Beck '82



Colorado from the Shoshone

by the Head of Joaquin

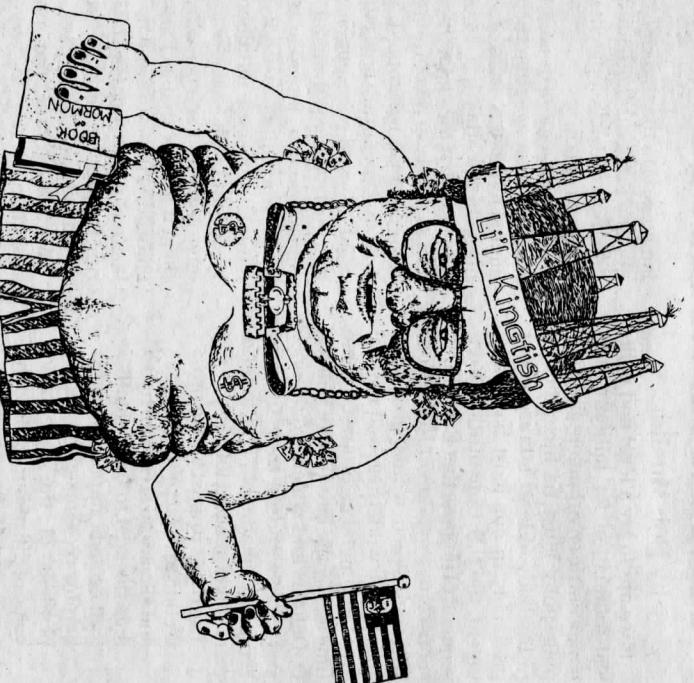
Amigos. It is me again. I have sought refuge in the high country near Canyon Diablo to escape the horrid stench of Moab which is currently buried beneath a brown cloud. Most valleys in the Rocky Mountain West are similarly plagued these days. Even the canyons of the Colorado River and its many tributaries are barely visible from atop the Orange Cliffs. Imagine, if it is possible, the Maze confronted with a Class III air quality alert. The weathermen say it is a temperature inversion - warm air trapping the cold air beneath it. The real problem is that there are too many of us, of course. Too many Atlas Minerals plants, too many gas-guzzling 4x4s, too many wood burning stoves...

What can be done?

Well, let me tell you what is happening.

THE LATEST RUMORS

This is not confirmed of course (who would be willing to do that?), but a highly reliable source has advised me that the "structural integrity" of Glen Canyon Dam was seriously weakened last summer. At one point, the dam faced imminent failure. As explained to me, the right spillway diverts water down an almost vertical 30-foot wide shaft from lake level to a point 700 feet below. At that joint in the spillway where the water flow changes from almost vertical to a course parallel with the river, incredible forces cut through the con-



rant and rave under this column heading, this head was concerned about the future of the Burr Trail, a magnificent stretch of dirt road in southern Utah. Local greedheads had requested federal funds to study the feasibility of paving and "improving" the Trail in order to further line the pockets of a few more pockets of a few semi-millionaires.

But the proposal died for now in a House committee reviewing the request. Thanks should go to Representative Sidney Yates (D-IL) who after reviewing the case recognized it for the pork barrel project that it is. Like I said, the project is dead - for now. It will no doubt reappear at a later date. We never really have the opportunity to "breathe easy," do we?

And some more good news (for now). Governor Matheson has ordered all state agencies to refuse to cooperate with DOE in that agency's quest to install a high-level nuke dump 4000 feet from Canyonlands National Park. Without needed state permits, the DOE is stymied from any further attempts at testing. However, Matheson took this step before and then reversed himself. Let's hope he hangs tough this time. And let's hope he runs for a third term. He is the only electable Democrat in the state of Utah right now. And Rep. Dan Marriott, "The Elmer Fudd of the Utah Congressional Delegation," is seriously considering running for the governorship himself.

J. EDGAR HOOVER IN MOAB

Here's a strange one. Representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have made contact with local officials in Moab and Price in the last several weeks. They want to construct a 50,000-square-foot "intelligence gathering" center in one of those two communities and bring in up to 175 employees to locate its Rocky Mountain intelligence gathering staff in this remote and isolated area? Could DOE's nuke dump plans and security threats have anything to do with it? Think about it.

THE LITTLE KINGFISH GETS STOMPED

Every once in a while, justice is served. Previously, the name Calvin Black has appeared on these pages, if ever so darkly. He is the Commissioner of San Juan County, Bishop Love to *Monkey Wrench Gang* afficiados, a blatant, anti-environmentalist money-monger who will do anything for a dollar. In other words, he is a pillar of the Church and the Community.

Last week Calvin Black, the "most powerful man in southern Utah," petitioned the Blanding City Council for a liquor license, if you can believe that. Or Calvin wants to serve the hard stuff (via mini-bottles of course; this is Utah) at his famous Elk Ridge Cafe in downtown Blanding, Utah.

The request was denied.

As you can imagine, Calvin was furious. He demanded a point by point explanation for the Council's rationale in denying his request. That demand was also denied ...

Utah Wilderness Alliance and pledge your support. A membership fee of \$10 is solicited, but any "reasonable contribution" will be accepted. The address is:

Box 348
Escalante, Utah 84726

A LITTLE GOOD NEWS

When I last put pen to paper to sandstone. At that rate of decay, it was entirely possible that the base of the canyon wall where it joins the dam's concrete buttresses could have been breeched. It would not have been the end of Glen Canyon Dam - it would have merely been the end of Lake Foul. The river would have flowed around the dam.

Now, engineers are frantically making repairs to the spillways before next spring's floods. The mountain snow packs are currently breaking depth records. It should be interesting. Keep cursing and praying, my friends.

THE S.U.W.A. AND THE WILD WEED

Another goddamned environmental group in southern Utah? Say it ain't so. Well, normally I'd be the first to moan. But this one, this Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance deserves some attention. It operates out of Escalante and was organized by Grant Johnson (of Paragonah), Clive Kincaid (Boulder) and Robert Weed (Calf Creek). Well, I don't know these Johnson and Kincaid fellers, although anybody with a name like "Clive Kincaid" is OK in my book. But this Weed ... "the Wild Weed," the Maniac as I like to call him, is a friend of mine (at last report), and if I was a land raper living in Robert's vicinity, I'd be worried. The man is dedicated and committed to the goal of preserving southern Utah's remaining wildlands. There are some of us who say he should be committed, but that is neither here nor there. I urge you, my friends, to write to the Southern

Kalmiopsis cont

due to circumstances of ecological requirements and human disturbance.

Why is the preservation of species important? This question can be approached from both academic and economic perspectives, both of

which are particularly relevant to this last great island of old-growth forest in Oregon. The Siskiyou National Forest is unique in having the world's highest species diversity of coniferous trees. Twenty species of cone-bearing trees, including pines, spruces, firs, hemlocks and cedars are found in the same ecosystem. Community ecology is a new science and the conditions allowing for such extremely high species diversity are not well understood, though the high diversity of the area is probably partly a result of the Siskiyou mountains forming a bridge between the Cascade range and the coastal mountains, and of the area having served as a refuge for many species in glacial times.

This unique area should be preserved for the study of the complex interactions between the many species of animals and plants which are members of the old-growth ecosystem. Any reduction in size of the area is likely to result in the loss of species, loss of ecological complexity and loss of the opportunity for re-creation once it is lost. No restoration effort can ever restore the ecological complexity found naturally in an old-growth forest. For the purposes of ecological science, too much old-growth forest has been logged in Oregon and the little that remains must be preserved.

Preserving this area as a germplasm reserve, a bank of genetic diversity, is important for economic breeding of agricultural and silvicultural crops for maximum yield results in a decrease in genetic diversity, which creates the possibility that a disease or pest may have disastrous effects on a crop. A recent example of this is the Southern corn leaf blight epidemic of 1970, which caused losses at harvest as high as 50% in some states and 15% nationally. The National Research Council appointed a Committee on Genetic Vulnerability of Major Crops to examine the epidemic. Their report contains the following statement:

"Two points are clear: (a) vulnerability stems from genetic uniformity; and (b) some American crops are on this basis highly vulnerable. This disturbing uniformity is not unanimously.

At last report, Calvin Black was promising to hold his breath until the Council relented. Let us all hope that the City Council remains firm and Calvin keeps his word.

Adios, Amigos.

Jeremiah Kaplan is an ecologist at the University of Colorado, Boulder.

For Sale - Idaho Wilderness Land

15 acres in uninhabited valley in the Central Idaho Mountains. Year-round stream, part forested, part open meadow with southern exposure. Primitive road dead-ends at property boundary. Bordered on three sides by roadless National Forest land. Area is major winter range for bighorn and elk. Within five miles of River of No Return Wilderness, largest designated wilderness in Lower 48. Near the Salmon River and hot springs.

Term's part cash, assume existing mortgage. For details contact: POB 36386, Albuquerque, NM 87110 (505) 266-5426.



due to chance alone. The forces that produced it are powerful and they are varied. They pose a severe dilemma for the sciences that society holds responsible for its agriculture. How can a society have the uniformity it demands without the hazards of epidemics to the crops that an expanding population must have?" (Op. cit. p. 25)

The report of the National Research Council Committee on Germplasm Resources stresses that genetic diversity is fully as important for forestry breeding programs as it is for agricultural crops ... To prevent loss of the original genetic base, strategies for maintaining a reliable and varied genetic reservoir for future improvement should be developed... Natural areas, national parks, and primitive areas where consumptive forestry is or will be practiced or where other pressures threaten the diversity. They should be large enough to contain the full range of biological and environmental diversity, to permit mass seed collections, and to minimize the hazard of contamination by foreign pollen." (Op. cit., pp. 31-33)

How large does such a forest genetic reserve need to be to maintain genetic diversity within economically important forest tree species? The forces maintaining genetic diversity in natural populations are only beginning to be understood, and there are very few data on the genetic variation in natural populations of outcrossing plants. Among coniferous species pollen can be blown hundreds of miles. The full range of environmental diversity originally experienced by native coniferous species has been greatly reduced as most of the old-growth forest in the Northwest has been logged. The old-growth forest of the Siskiyou National Forest may be adequate or it may not be. The rate of commercial exploitation has far outrun the rate of scientific investigation, to the point where further exploitation jeopardizes the possibility of ever knowing how to properly manage the forests of America in accordance with ecological principles. The further destruction of this great island of undisturbed intact old-growth habitat must be prevented.

DEAR HORSESASSES

COORS INVADES SHENANDOAH VALLEY

(An Open Letter from
The Grouch)

I ain't writ nothin' in this rag for while but now I can't stand it any longer. What with all this hoopla about violence and non-violence, wrenchin' and not wrenchin', and all this crap about identity and how we might appear to others; shit, try to prescribe some kind of Earth next thing ya know somebody will try to standard for us all to conform to.

I love y'all dearly, but I don't think I ever seen such a collection of crazy bullshit as in these pages. There's some that'll damn ya fer havin' a baby and then another'll damn ya for havin' an abortion. Some'll damn ya for drivin' a car and eatin' a pork chop. There's a guy that would rather be a hammer than a nail, and somebody else is out talkin' ta trees and translatin' for the rest of us. There's another person prayin' for an atomic war to thin out the population and somebody contemplatin' their navel, waiting for times to get better while somebody else is mutterin' about the good old days when humanity was ruled by a matriarky (is that how you spell it?). Then there is a few miserable wretches wonderin' and worryin' about our public image. (If you want to know what that's like, I'll tell ya: PISS-POOR, in cases where we have an image at all. We ain't regarded much better than a tiny fringe of unwashed, fanatical hippies, even though some of us are wearin' ties and are pretty much indistinguishable from the ninjots in corporate and government society.)

And all of you are whinin' and ringin' yer hands. "Oh, what are we gonna be?" We should be this and we should be that! And all this is good fun, but the fact is that you might change somebody with yer whinin', and then you might not. Mostly we're all going to be what we are. Long as everyone realizes that all they are figurin' out is what they alone are going to be, the whinin' is just fine. Once somebody figures it out they can go about their business until they decide to do something like it or not. The people that decide to join together to go out and be non-violent are studying up on it so they know what to do together. Someone else that decides to go out and do a little wrenchin' with some buddies better make sure that he or she and all them buddies are straight about it or they could feel a pinch. (And don't mix wrenchin' with non-violence or everybody feels the pinch!) Those havin' babies should figure out what to do, and so on and so forth.

If ya don't know what yer doin', hold off! Maybe ask somebody or sit down and read a book or something. When you figure it out then don't worry about the next guy that don't see it quite the same as you. For instance, if it is your thing to conserve on resources then conserve and conserve! That'll buy Mother Earth and this miserable human race a little time. Don't worry about others too much. Most of em won't conserve near as much as you and you'll just get your nose out of joint thinkin' about it. Plus, they'll be others that'll out conserve ya and you won't suit their taste either.

A good example of how different

people can be is the story of Chuck and his 99% Fungo Theory. I got this friend who'll out conserve just about anybody you've ever known. This guy loves the Earth probably more than ol' Ed Abbey. Chuck was disturbed by the fact that man is no longer a contributing part of the ecosystems so he decided that he must live with an absolute minimum of impact. He has had to examine everything he does as to the strain that it puts on Earth: Chuck ain't plannin' on havin' any kids. Chuck don't buy new clothes but gets second hand things. One time he found several shirts and pants in an old shack when he was wandering through the desert. He never buys any stationery either. If you're lucky enough to get a letter from him it'll be written with tiny writin' that completely covers both sides of some scrap of paper he found. Chuck cooks very little because it takes precious energy and resources. He eats mostly grains, nuts, and fruit and raw vegetables. He carries a mixture of nuts and etc. around with him in a pouch. His mother tried it once and said, "Ish! That's bad!" So Chuck calls it "Ish." If Chuck comes by for a visit he'll offer you some Ish and eat your meat and potatoes dinner cause it's a special occasion and all, but he won't approve much of such high livin'. When it comes time to turn in he won't take yer couch or yer floor. He'll take his little bedroll and insist on goin' out in yer yard and lyin' in the dirt. "Don't want to get too soft," he says. Chuck is a little wasteful of water, however. He bathes twice a week on Saturday days and Wednesdays.

Chuck was a real egg-head, used to go to college. Now his objective is to study and learn all he can of the plants and the rocks and critters which he loves so much and to live in loving harmony with the people he meets. Though he loves individuals, he perceives humanity as a big fungus spreading over the Earth. Despite all of our knowledge, literature, science and art, when all is said and done, he feels that we still consume and spread over the Earth than the simplest fungus. On the individual level, 99% of us humans react to our impulses and desires with little thought about the consequences to the Earth and her other life forms, hence his "99% Fungo Theory." I can't exactly disagree with him either. Hell, most of us are so busy worrying about what other people think, or worryin' about satisfying our egos, stomachs, and penises (or what have you), that we don't take time to stop and look and love what is, and take joy in the simplest natural beauty that surrounds us. The Fungos are layin' waste to the earth, and while we "enlightened" like to point the finger, we too have to admit that there is a little Fungo in all of us. Chuck no doubt sees me as some-what of a Fungo. I try not to be wasteful, but I don't choose to sleep in the dirt and eat ish most of the time. And no doubt there is someone who sees Chuck as a Fungo for some reasons or other. I suppose that we all have to admit our Fungo-hood to some extent. The important thing is that we try to improve.

So relax! All o'us pissers and moaners are on the track at least.

R.F. Mueller

It was a shock for us when in 1979 the Adolph Coors Company –

yes the very sponsor of Watt,

Burford and Company – slouched

into this beautiful valley with plans

to build a large brewery. In line

with its policy of exploiting public

lands, Coors decided to build their

monstrosity within a mile of

Shenandoah National Park and

nearly a square mile of fertile valley

land. This fondness for scenic

backdrops unfortunately can't be

reciprocated since the plant itself

would be a ten on the exposure scale

of hundreds of tons per year of visible

and invisible pollutants over

downwind park land already

plagued by acid rain and ozone. The

discharge of treated "suds" water

would be into the South Fork of the

Shenandoah, a stream considered

for scenic river status.

In addition to its immediate visual

and chemical pollution the Coors

plant would impact the Valley in

numerous secondary ways. Since it

would have more than 1500

employees, additional residential

and commercial development –

some near the Park – would result

in an area noted for its agricultural

beauty. Pollutants from the addi-

tional traffic would also stress the

Coors air which is now required to

meet Class I clean air standards.

When the Coors people appeared

before the Rockingham County

Board of Supervisors in rezoning

hearings they stressed the

company's environmental record.

Of course this was before their

connections with Watt, Burford and

Co. were known here. However

Coors need not have been con-

cerned about the Supervisors

because approval of the brewery

was foreordained in this state where

the hearings spoke in opposition by

more than two to one and even the

conservative Farm Bureau Federa-

tion stood against it.

Environmental sell-outs here are

nothing new. The same county

supervisors and the city fathers of

the county seat, Harrisonburg, have

long collaborated to obliterate the

beautiful valley setting of that city

with garish strip zoning and

we are a bunch of anarchists and

will continue to be (and will con-

tinue to piss and moan). We like it

that way. (If you don't like it, sit on

it!) It's probably too goddamn late

anyway. We're headed for hell-on-

earth in this barbed wire canoe we

call "technology" unless maybe we

can send about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Fungo

right to clean air to fly in! And even

a 475 ft stack may result in ground

level pollution on the ridges which

rise thousands of feet in the Park.

The proposed Coors industrial

complex is practically unique in its

proximity to wilderness parkland.

As such it should have aroused the

ire of every conservationist in the

country. It should have been

opposed from the start by national

groups since once in operation it

will be difficult to shut down

because of the jobs involved. Now,

however, because the plant

received its federal permits during

the tenures of Burford and Watt,

the whole issue should be reopened

and the data which led to the

permits reexamined. Today only the

economy and low sales of the Coors



BOYCOTT COORS

WHAT YOU CAN DO

• Don't buy or drink Coors.

• Tell bartenders, etc., why you don't drink Coors.

• Tell your friends why they shouldn't drink Coors.

• Get "Boycott Coors" bumperstickers and silent agitators from Earth First! and use them.

• Write Joe and Bill Coors, Adolph Coors Co., Golden, CO 80401 and tell them why you are boycotting their beer.



SETZER CREEK SPRAY ACTION

by Bobcat

One morning in July 1982, 15 people were spread out in a brushy field, shouting there so the land wouldn't be sprayed, watching the helicopter go across the little valley and over our heads, praying and singing, feeling both powerless and powerful, hoping we were at least doing some good: upper Setzer Creek drainage, Avery Ranger District, St. Joe National Forest, Idaho Panhandle.

When some of us were scouting for the annual Rainbow Gathering site, we had heard that the Forest Service planned to spray 235 acres in North Idaho with the herbicide 2,4-D as the beginning of a 60,000-acre spray project. Consulting with local people who had been fighting this plan since 1978, we decided that this might be our chance to take some positive action. Like people had done elsewhere with success, we could offer to cut the brush by hand as an alternative to poison spray.

During the Rainbow Gathering in early July, we spread word of this action, and the generous contributions from many people helped 30 of us get together the necessary vehicles, supplies and tools. With short notice of the impending spray, we drove 300 miles north in a straggling caravan and, despite rumors of an information leak, found that the road to the spray site (leading through Forest Service housing) was closed. We wanted to be on the spray site when we first began talking with the Rangers.

The next morning, July 11th, Mickey, Don, Dharmika and I drove back down the hill to rendezvous with some local people and talk to the District Ranger, Denis Hart. When we first came to his house at the Ranger Station, no one was there, but he pulled up soon afterward with two armed plain-clothes men. Things were slightly tense (telling us their names), but we tried to keep it all as friendly as possible and tell them what we wanted to do.

We explained that we really did not want them to spray poison on the forest and into the watershed where a lot of plants and animals would die or receive genetic damage. We told them there was a way to grow trees that did not hurt others, and that we had already begun clearing the brush by hand so that there would be no reason to spray. We said that we wanted to let them know that we were doing this, and hoped that they would not spray and would cooperate by letting us finish the job.

There followed a long talk, a good talk, with Denis Hart about the pros and cons of spraying herbicide. However, his position remained firm: if we cut the brush, it would just sprout back thicker, so they would go ahead and spray.

Talks like this get real circular after a while, and frustrating. One of us would pour out our heart to him, then another would come at it from the forestry angle, or the ecology angle, or the toxicology angle (doing the best that we could to remember what we had read or heard from people who knew a lot more than us novices), but always the same response. Talking with the "opposition" was a great way for us to really learn about the complexity

of the issues.

We left saying that we hoped he changed his mind, that we were going to continue cutting and that we were open to talking more with him and others at any time.

Back up at the site, we found the crew somewhat discouraged, but still going for it. The brush was really tall and thick on very steep slopes... vine maple and ceanothus up to 14 feet. We had known this before, but it was slow-going with machetes, brushhooks, and the one little chainsaw that we had. We found some old, small test-spray sites, one appropriately labeled with a sign posted on a spray-killed fir. Sprouting right next to it was a

Great Spirit, there must be a way to grow trees without spreading poison on the ground.

For the sake of all our relations on this planet, help us see that way clearly now together.

The circle closed with everyone raising their hands up together and some of us murmuring, "Thanks and Praise." With nothing else to do, with nothing more to say, the government people wandered slowly to their trucks and drove off with different expressions on their faces than when they first pulled in.

After they left we counseled.

The people who did not want to get arrested (what they had come to do

arrested) for what they had come to do

with news. There had been a government blockade at the bottom of the road, with 20 armed Forest Service marshalls and local Sheriffs.

Many local folks were there supporting us, including nine Coeur d'Alene Indian people and elders, whose traditional huckleberry grounds the Forest Service had previously said they would not spray.

A couple of Hoedad brush field

survivors from Oregon were there too, sharing information about the questionable effectiveness of herbicides. The feeling in this crowd was strong, and they had blocked the blockade by keeping the Forest Service vehicles from moving for about 45 minutes during the spray.

A couple of Avery brush field

survivors from Oregon were there too, sharing information about the questionable effectiveness of herbicides. The feeling in this crowd was strong, and they had blocked the blockade by keeping the Forest Service vehicles from moving for about 45 minutes during the spray.

Then the letdown... we learned that instead of spraying where we were standing, the Forest Service had simply sprayed *double the acreage* at the other site. Acreage specified in the Environmental Assessment to be only burned before planting was sprayed as well.

As we were talking, clouds came in and a few light drops of rain began to fall (Nature's clearing response?). They could not spray more with rains coming, so we headed down the mountain to find out if they were through spraying for sure. We had forgotten all about getting arrested (and never were), so we met that rainy night in the only place open in Avery: the little bar with local "rednecks" and loggers and pool tables. All seemed pretty glad to see us, despite our fears, and who was sitting at one of the tables with his silviculturist? Denis Hart. I sort of stammered inside and was well on the way to avoiding him totally when Arjuna reminded me, "Hey, Bobcat, didn't you want to talk to him about something?" Yeah, I had to ask him about future spray plans, so I sat down, and he began to talk, truly from his heart, about what had just happened.

When he was younger, in the fifties, long before Vietnam and Agent Orange, he and his buddies had hand-sprayed 2,4-D for the Forest Service and joked around with it, even spraying it in each other's ears. No one had ever gotten sick, so he couldn't really believe it

was such a bad poison. He also

believed it was the only practical way to clear those slopes so they could plant trees. He said that he was appreciative of our spirit of non-confrontation, and he really wanted to understand where we were coming from, and for us to hear him.

He also asked with concern about whether any of us had gotten sprayed. We mistakenly told him that no one had been. We thought that our early-rising friend had just split to avoid being hassled (which was true) and did not find out until weeks later that he had been sprayed and was only then recovering. Perhaps the ranger's "concern" was fear of a lawsuit.

The line between paranoia and realism is hard to draw... and no easier for him than for us. He said that he was scared that Sunday when we first came to see him. His wife and children were in the house, and he didn't know who we were, or what kind of intimidation we might be up to.

Anyway, the talk went on for hours, with Don, Dharmika, Mickey, Larry and others coming in and out like tag-team wrestlers. We were trying hard to reach those two people, feeling that now was *the one time* when we really might be able to touch their hearts. All the frustration and strength from what we had lost and won that morning came through that night with the cleansing rain.

The days that followed were ones of mixed emotions. We got good responses to our action from many individual people, but disappointing press coverage. The wife of a gyro logger who had been sprayed told us how they dare not speak out for fear of losing their contracts. Some came through that night with the

Forest Service workers from the next District told how they had cheered us on while listening to it all happen over the CB radio that day, and warned us of a possible unannounced spray to come.

Whether our action really had an effect on stopping the spray did not become clear to us until months later. In November, under pressure from a lawsuit by Citizens for Environmental Quality, the Forest Service withdrew its follow-up spray program for the Avery District, and then in the spring dropped the entire spray plan for North Idaho.

Our action probably helped the bureaucrats understand that there were people strongly concerned with bringing the inadequacies of their proposals and practices to public attention. Not only was their Environmental Impact Statement faulty on economic and ecological grounds, but their handling of the toxic herbicide itself was careless enough for one of their employees to show a large amount of 2,4-D in post-spray urinalysis.

Just as lawyers, economists and biologists are needed to uncover incompetence, demonstrators are needed to focus public awareness, and just plain people are needed to touch the hearts of those caught in mistakes so that they can change.

This last connection was most important and satisfying to us. At the next Rainbow Gathering in Northern California (July 1-7, 1984), we'll come together again with like-minded folks to share dreams and plans for action. Hope to see you there! It'll be a big Gathering, and we need some big ideas to move on into action with in 1984. It feels good to stand on the Earth and take responsibility for Life.



Setzer Creek Spray Action

WILDERNESS AND WILDLIFE

by Tom Stoddard

*Editor's Note: Tom Stoddard is a popular prize-winning researcher and author of jazz literature. He has authored many articles and two books on the subject. His book, *Pops Foster the Autobiography of a New Orleans Jazzman* (UC Press), won the ASCAP award. Tom is also a former Vice President of Wells Fargo Bank and is now an independent businessman and investor. Several years ago, Tom began writing a series of essays on various subjects to his four children (*Jana, Hilary, Antigone and Marcus*). The one on wilderness and wildlife is essentially presented here in its entirety. His view is a radical one. He promises to expand some of the ideas in the near future. This is Part Two of a three-part series.*

PART II

I perceive three important phases to wildlife and wilderness preservation. All must be considered and remedied simultaneously. Each has a provocative nature and much of the problem requires overcoming profound human moral, religious, ethical, survival and emotional issues. They are:

- 1) Control of human population growth or, preferably population reduction.
- 2) Preservation of wilderness and wildlife habitat, or preventing their further conversion to human uses for the so-called improvement of the quantity and quality of human life.
- 3) Saving all the extant species of plants and animals from extinction, particularly those threatened by human greed and vanity which are peached and preyed upon for their feathers, aphrodisiac items and assorted worthless reasons.

Man has the population, mechanisms, chemicals and greed to destroy nearly any form of wildlife. These currently exempt need only wait a bit longer for a larger population with more greed augmented by advanced technology. Every plant and animal species has a right not to be gathered, harvested, poached, preyed on, hunted or killed to extinction by man. The fragile ones like the California Condor and the desirable ones like the Snow Leopard and the fragile and desirable like the Peregrine Falcon (sensitive to DDT and sought by falconers) are the ones deserving the most immediate attention. But even the housefly, mosquito, English sparrow and dandelion must be kept extant. No amount of tears and tenderness will ever bring back the dodo, great auk or passenger pigeon. Extinction really is forever; it is therefore time to throw off our hairshirts, lay down our beggar's cups and get tough with the poachers, preys and extinters of wildlife.

The killing and gathering of endangered wildlife takes many forms and presents many problems. The litany is well known. Rare cacti are collected from their habitat to sell to collectors and Venus Fly Traps are dug up and sold to ogling tourists. Exotic snakes, birds, and monkeys are captured to titillate the egos of urbanites. Rhinos and lions are killed for medicines, aphrodisiacs or manhood rites. And Snow Leopards, Cheetahs and Gorillas are slaughtered to provide adornment for rich women or ashtrays for "sportsmen." This can be all called vanity killing. This type of

killing delivers the final blow to many species on the knife edge of extinction and must be dealt with radically and harshly.

The actions I advocate to eliminate vanity killing range from legal non-violent to illegal violent. I support and encourage efforts at picketing, boycotts, letter writing, parades, pleading with elected officials and setting aside private and public wildlife refuges. I also believe that the time has come when these efforts are not enough. We must now seek illegal means to stop the massacre of wildlife. We must peach the poacher.

It is possible to be a wildlife

reduction.

2) Preservation of wilderness and

wildlife habitat there can be no

or his weapon taken and destroyed.

A merchant collecting plants could

have his business trashed. A

so-called sportsman hunter could

have his vehicle's wheels removed

or his weapon taken and destroyed.

Without habitat there can be no

dirty and messy work of the hunter,

poacher, collector, killer. So the latter must bear the prime responsibility for their dirty work.

Without habitat there can be no

the earth with human works –

dams, roads, buildings – we will

only have wildlife that can adapt to

the human environment – dandelions, crabgrass, mosquitoes, houseflies and weeds. The pace is

so swift that it is done before anyone notices it.

gathers and collectors of scarce

and endangered wildlife should also

be stopped but with less stringent

means. These means could still be

illegal, for example, following a

trapper along his trap line and

stealing his traps or burning down

his cabin while it is unattended. A

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illas are slaughtered to provide

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trays for "sportsmen." This can be

all called vanity killing. This type of

thieves of our wildlife heritage is

the only method of stopping them. I

do not expect a bloodbath either

because a few summary executions

will frighten cowardly poachers

towards honest work.

I believe legal killers, trappers,

poacher, collector, killer to ravage

wildlife. If this demand was not

there neither would be the ravers

and ravagers. However, the vanity

users would rarely, if ever, pursue

their desires if they had to do the

dirty and messy work of the hunter,

poacher, collector, killer. So the

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ARMED WITH VISIONS

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GIVERNY

Monet destroys his garden
into a bed of paint.

His head filling with light
he strengthens a flower
back to its natural pose
to lock it there forever.

He can't think.

Trees become cathedrals
imitating the time of day.
Monet waits for a cloud.
nervous the sun will change
before he does.

Trees mark the boundaries of his mind.

His eyes are two leaves
in autumn, his fist
demands food from the table.
gardeners tend his beard.
His life fills with water

which he builds a canvas circle for.
Purple, green and red
hold everything together,
sealing the exits.
Monet will drown here

telling us to see it

let waves pass through.
Monet's eye is floating
on the pond he has made

RESEARCHERS FIND TOXIC METALS IN VEGETABLES



.300 Wby. Mag.

8mm Rem. Mag.

.338 Win. Mag.

.375 Winchester

TIDE POOL

*Land-masses of mystery
resolved in a tide pool to this:
one sand castle half-gone*

*a perfect blue seashell
and the legs of my pants
wet to the knees.*

JACK MUELLER

North Beach

surveys the sleeping dozer
like a Plains Indian sizing up
the first westbound locomotive.

But locomotive-to-brain realizations

recede with every fencepost.
As the sprocket clicks harmony

to fat cricket orchestration

the wheels whirl in

immaculate precision.

Descending into the suburbs

the roads have been widened for delivery.

Wheeling past television-gray windows

a thief or devine messenger

only the watchdogs know

of my passing.

Leather collars grab their thick necks

as rusting chains snap tight

over manicured lawns

that cuddle against kudzu.

TRENT SELLERS

Atlanta

EYE OF THE STORM

There must be mutiny on this ship
if we are going to make it
across these treacherous seas

through the darkness of multi-national greed.

Put our bodies on the line.

Stand in front of the machines
that stripmine the mountains

and cut down the trees.

Stand in front of the machines
that alter the course of great rivers

stopping the natural flow of water.

Stand before the beast
that threatens all life

and the lives yet to be born

and a bottomless pit

of cold steel, the dead weight

of concrete and glowing plutonium

for a stomach

the beast of the ego mind

that sees only statistics, dollar signs

and enemies

the beast that commits genocide

in third world countries

and our homelands

the beast that exterminates people

who do not conform to its laws.

Stand in front of the dark force

of energy in the eye of the storm.

IT'S A FACT!

McNukes

"We'll do it to you all!"

One plutonium quarter-pounder

FIVE BILLION SOLD

Down
the
radiant
river

PUSH BACK THE NIGHT

Straddling an antiquated Schwinn

I expand like the breeze

through liquid-pine Georgia night.

Rolling woods and meadow slip by

freshly stabbed

with the blood ribbon stakes

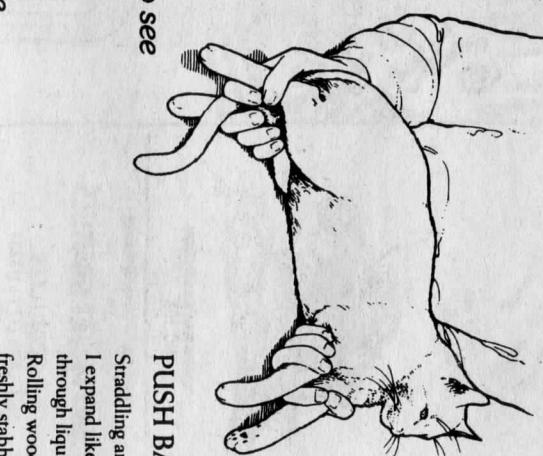
of developing greed.

Here the last country girl

surveys the sleeping dozer

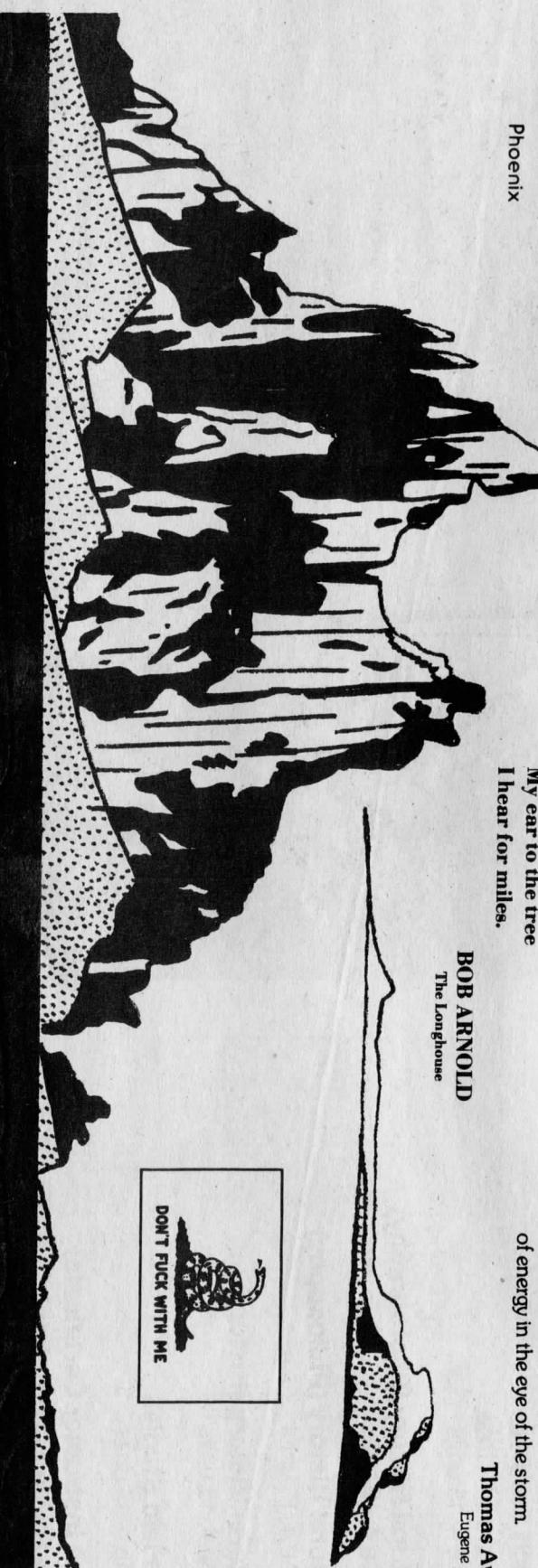
like a Plains Indian sizing up

the first westbound locomotive.



O

Jim Bogan
Rolla



DON'T FUCK WITH ME

BOB ARNOLD

The Longhouse

Eugene

THE GREAT EARTH FIRST! SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS



Subscribe to

EARTH FIRST!

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Tired of that little red check mark every year? Want to really help Earth First! and insure that you'll get *Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal* for life (yours or ours - whichever is shorter)? Then become a life subscriber! Send us \$250 and you've got it. Or, if you prefer, make a tax-deductible contribution of \$500 or more to the Earth First! Foundation and you will receive a lifetime subscription to *Earth First!*.

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fund most of the work of the Earth First! movement: the Bald Mountain Road Blockade, the RARE II lawsuit, EF! state wilderness proposals, expenses for traveling EF! organizers and much more. Not to mention publishing the most exciting and innovative publication in the environmental movement! With more subscribers, we can not only reach more environmental activists with the Earth First! message but we will also have more money to do the hard work of no-compromise conservation: fighting the destruction of the tropical rainforests by American corporations, opposing the Canyonlands Nuke Dump, preventing the construction of additional dams on the Tuolumne River, developing ecologically reasonable wilderness proposals for national forest and BLM lands, maintaining SWAAT Teams (Save Wilderness At Any Time) to immediately leap to the defense of threatened wildernesses, and inspiring the environmental movement to operate with ethics, vision, passion and courage.

Our goal is to double the number of paid subscribers to **Earth First!** during the next year. And we need your help! Awareness of **Earth First!** is best spread by word of mouth. YOU can help us reach more tree-huggers and sagebrush-lovers. YOU can help us fight for natural diversity wherever it is threatened. And to further encourage you to help us gain more subscribers, we are launching the **GREAT EARTH FIRST! SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST**. Prizes will be given for the number of new subscriptions you help us get:

***GRAND PRIZE - 10 DAY FLOAT TRIP ON THE LOWER CANYONS OF THE RIO GRANDE with Kingfisher Float Trips.** (Minimum 20 new subscriptions to qualify.)

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- * **SECOND PRIZE** - Any regularly scheduled backpack trip with Howie Wolke's Wild Horizons Expeditions in the Northern Rocky Mountains or the deserts of Utah or Arizona. (Minimum 20 new subscriptions to qualify.)
- * **THIRD PRIZE** - 3-day Llama pack trip for 2 in the Southern Oregon wilderness with Siskiyou Llama Expeditions. (Minimum 20 new subscriptions to qualify.)
- * **TEN OR MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS** - Your choice of any **EF!** t-shirt, hat or calendar.
- * **FIVE OR MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS** - Your choice of any two **EF!** bumperstickers or 2 sheets of Silent Agitators.
- * **GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS** - For each gift subscription you give, you receive the **EF!** bumper sticker of your choice or a sheet of Silent Agitators.

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent entity within the broad Earth First! movement and serves as a forum for the no-compromise environmental movement. Subscriptions go to publish this newspaper and to fund a variety of Earth First! actions. Please subscribe or resubscribe today!

The EF! subscription list is kept entirely confidential. You are welcome to use an alias.

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_____ Glen Canyon Damn Size _____ Color _____	_____ Defend the Wilderness Size _____ Color _____
_____ Fuck Bechtel (blue) Size _____	_____ French cut or regular
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DREAM GARDEN CAI ENDABE EOB 1081

VULE Dec. 21, 1981; E/F! Road Show overview, tree spiking, E/F! Preserves, BRIGID Feb. 2, 1982; Oil & Gas Leasing in Wilderness Areas, Dave Foreman's E/F article reprinted from the *Progressive*.

EOSTAR Mar. 20, 1982; Nukedump in Canyonsland, Mardie Murie Interview, Coors Boycott.

BELTANE May 1, 1982; Little Granite Creek (Gros Ventre) Oil Rig, G-O Road, How Seismic Survey Crews Work, Jail: A Primer (Preparing for Civil Disobedience Arrest).

LITHA June 21, 1982; McKinley Grove Sequoias Threatened, 22 Things to do as an EFTer

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1982; BLM Wilderness Corruption in Utah Exposed, Abney on Books & Gurus, Closing Roads, Forest Service Assault on Big Wilderness, Nuclear War as an Ecological Issue, Guidelines on E/F! Wilderness Proposals.

VULE/BRIGID Dec. 21, 1982; Battle of Salt Creek, Nightcap (Australia), Bust! (Lossing Roads, Primieval Wilderness Management, Earth Bonding (very few copies left)).

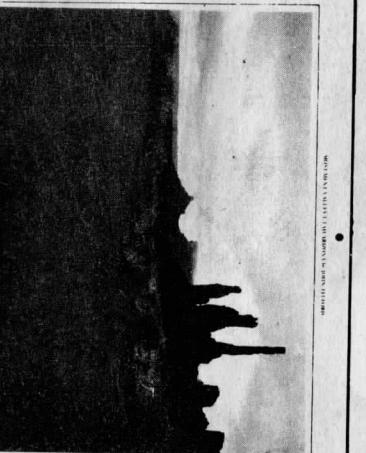
EOSTAR Mar 21, 1983; Franklin River (Australia), Salish Creek Arrests, Kalinopoulos & Siskivous, Decisions E/Fest December, No

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	EDWARD ABBEY
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
29	30	31					

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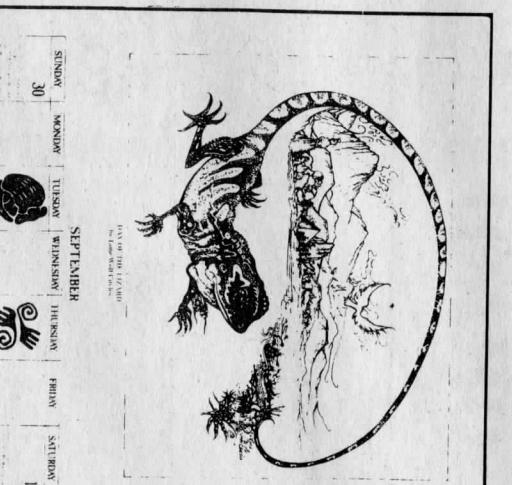
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A twelve month radical environmentalists' calendar featuring drawings and graphics from contemporary artists celebrating non-violent direct action in defense of Mother Earth. It includes an extensive listing of environmental facts and data unavailable elsewhere. Proceeds go to fund the important work of Earth First! in its fight to save (and reclaim) a remnant of our natural heritage from the corporate enemy.

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